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# Petroleum Supply Monthly

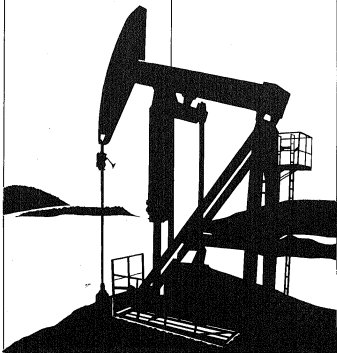


March 1983

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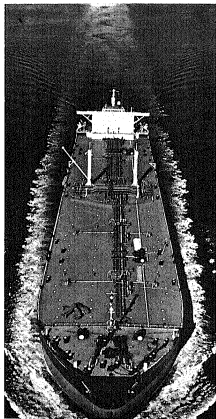




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## This Month in the PSM

January 1983 marked the implementation of changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. This month's *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflects those changes. A detailed explanation of those changes can be found in this month's feature article, *Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview*, starting on page 6.



A new table, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level* (Table 27) is one of the many changes appearing in this month's PSM.

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# Introduction

## Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning with this issue, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* has been changed to incorporate revisions to the survey data collected for this report. These data collection forms, making up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), were revised and consolidated in order to reduce respondent burden and to improve consistency among the various EIA data collection instruments.

The detailed tables have been simplified due to the reduction in product and geographic detail collected in the survey process. The following are the most significant changes to the tables:

- Gasohol has been eliminated as a line item from all tables. Gasohol is now included with finished leaded or unleaded gasoline.
- The production, stock level, and movements of distillate fuel oil are no longer reported in disaggregate as Distillate, less No. 4 Fuel Oil and No. 4 Fuel Oil. They are now combined under the single category, Distillate Fuel Oil.
- Table 20 (formerly Table 24), *Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products* no longer contains refinery district breakdowns for pipelines and bulk terminals.
- Table 18, *Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil* and Table 19, *Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District* have been eliminated on a monthly basis and will be published on an annual basis in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

- Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 (formerly 29 through 32) reflect the elimination of No. 4 fuel oil as a separate category and the breakdown of sulfur content for residual fuel oil has been reduced from five to three categories.
- The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. The consumption of crude oil as a fuel is now reflected in Tables 1 through 10 in "product supplied" of crude oil. This also applies to the historical section.
- Alcohol has been eliminated as a line item and is included with the product category, other hydrocarbons.
- Road oil and asphalt have been combined into a single category.
- Table 27, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level*, has been added.
- Table 12, *Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by State* and Table 13, *Production of Lease Condensate By State*, have been eliminated. The information previously contained in Table 12 can now be found in footnote 1 of Table 11.

In addition to the changes in the tables listed above, the Explanatory Notes and Glossary have been revised to reflect the consolidated Petroleum Supply Reporting System.





**Petroleum  
Focus**





# Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	February			Cumulative January Through February		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	14.9	15.9	- 6.6	14.8	15.9	- 6.6
Motor Gasoline	6.1	6.1	- 0.3	6.0	6.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.2	- 9.9	2.8	3.3	- 14.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	2.3	- 27.5	1.6	2.2	- 27.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	10.9	11.3	- 3.4	11.0	11.5	- 4.2
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	1.1	10.3	10.2	1.0
Net Imports <sup>1</sup>	2.3	3.9	- 39.6	2.9	4.2	- 30.3
Net Crude Oil Imports <sup>2</sup>	1.8	2.5	- 26.8	2.2	2.9	- 22.6
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	49.1	0.2	0.2	36.2
Net Product Imports	0.3	1.2	- 76.7	0.4	1.1	- 60.3
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal <sup>3</sup>	- 0.29	(6)	—	- 0.32	- 0.04	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	1.20	1.27	—	1.03	1.19	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	366	371	Nm			
Motor Gasoline <sup>2</sup>	252	262	Nm			
Distillate Fuel Oil	146	147	Nm			
Residual Fuel Oil	50	58	Nm			
Total Product	754	819	Nm			
SPR	308	241	Nm			
Total	1,427	1,431	Nm			

<sup>1</sup>Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

<sup>3</sup>Including blending components.

(6) Less than 5,000 barrels per day

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. February 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are January 1983 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1983.

Nm = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

# Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions have been made consistent; the frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and both monthly and weekly survey processing systems were redesigned and are being incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). This article summarizes the changes that were made and describes their impact.

## The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with January reporting, all monthly and weekly data were collected on survey forms which are part of the PSRS. The integration of all survey forms into a single reporting system is intended to assure consistency among forms, definitions and data. The PSRS includes the following survey forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico	
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico	P-133
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-84
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report	EIA-177

The information gathered by PSRS survey forms is used to determine the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas liquids. These data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Report (AER)*. Some of this information has been collected and published by the Government since 1910. The PSRS data represent the most complete, detailed collection of petroleum supply data available.

The PSRS was initiated to improve survey forms and processing consistency, to reduce respondent burden and to increase accuracy. Respondent burden was reduced by eliminating redundant and infrequently requested data elements, by consolidating reported items and by increasing use of sampling. Consistency among surveys was enhanced by preparing a single set of definitions for all petroleum supply surveys. The changes between old and new product definitions resolve differences in wording, and add references to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, where appropriate. These changes removed the ambiguity concerning data reported on different surveys.

The proposed forms and definitions were circulated to reporting companies, industry associations and the public for review in early 1982, and a public hearing was held on June 10, 1982. The forms and definitions which comprise the PSRS were finalized after these meetings and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

## Description of Reporting Changes

Changes in reporting can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

### Changes to Improve Consistency

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline and Motor Gasoline Blending Components) in the weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.
- Aviation Gasoline Blending Components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Refinery Crude Oil Stocks were added to Form EIA-800 to be consistent with data on Form EIA-810.

### Changes in Classification

- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with Distillate Fuel Oil on all weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.

- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category on monthly forms and is now reported as either "Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline" or "Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline" on all weekly and monthly PSRS forms.
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into Naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and Other Oils—over 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.

#### Reduction In Reporting Categories

- The distinction between domestic and foreign crude oil (including lease condensate) inputs to refineries and stocks was eliminated on Forms EIA-800 and EIA-803.
- Refinery district levels of data aggregations were consolidated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) except that PADD 1 was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-801, 802, 804, 805, 812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs to Crude Oil Distillation Units is collected on Form EIA-810.
- The distinction between "light" and "heavy" crude oil input to refineries was eliminated on Form EIA-820.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADDs, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reportings of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812 and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Second year projections of refinery operable capacity, inputs and outputs were eliminated from Form EIA-820.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for Unfinished Oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of Residual Fuel Oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 817.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (Bright Stock, Neutral and Other) were combined into a single category, "Lubricating Oils" on Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (Microcrystalline, Crystalline-Fully Refined and Crystalline-Other) were combined into a single category, "Petroleum Waxes" on Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category, "Asphalt and Road Oil" on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Lease Condensate was combined with Crude Oil on Form EIA-820.
- Catalytic Hydrorefining was combined into "Catalytic Hydrotreating" on Form EIA-820.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

#### Elimination of Items from Reports

- The reporting of crude oil imports by source by PADD was eliminated on Form EIA-804.
- Kerosene was eliminated as an individual item on Forms EIA-800, 801, 802 and 804.

#### Changes in Reporting Frequency

- Refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.
- Fuel, electric energy and steam consumed for all purposes at refineries, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.

Changes were made to the weekly surveys to make them consistent with the monthly surveys. For example, in the revised system, stocks of crude oil at refineries are now reported on the *Weekly Refinery Report* form, rather than on the *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report* form. This parallels the reporting of crude oil stocks on the monthly forms. Another change to the weekly surveys was the division of motor gasoline into three categories: finished leaded, finished unleaded and blending components, the same as in the monthly surveys. One difference still remaining between monthly and weekly surveys involves the derivation of net production (gross production minus inputs) of petroleum products. In weekly surveys, respondents report net production directly. In monthly surveys, respondents report inputs and production of petroleum products, and net production is calculated by the Energy Information Administration. This difference remains because the reporting of inputs on the weekly form would cause

#### Combination of Items Previously Reported Separately

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category, "Butane" on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 816.



holders were added to the respective frames. In addition, 50 facilities for which stocks only were reported on the Form EIA-64, *Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report*, were transferred to the frame for the Form EIA-611, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*. Due to these changes, the total stocks of petroleum products, as listed in Table 20 of the detailed statistics section of this publication, increased approximately 4 percent, and the distribution of stocks between the types of reporters shifted.

Table 30 of the detailed statistics section shows the December 1982 stocks of crude oil and petroleum products for both old and new facilities (new basis). This can be compared to Table 24 data in the February 1982 *PSM*, which shows December stocks for the old facili-

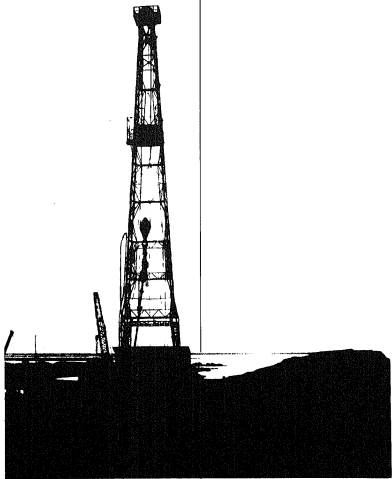
ties only (old basis). Table 1 in this article shows the volumetric changes in stocks caused by the addition of new units to the frame and changes in the reporting requirements. The largest increases at the U.S. level were for distillate fuel oil, finished leaded and finished unleaded motor gasoline and propane.

A new sample, selected using the updated frames, has begun responding to the weekly reporting system. Their data will be included in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* in early April. Data for the month of January 1983, and for the weeks in February and March 1983, will be adjusted to reflect the contribution of the new frame members, and to make weekly estimates for 1983 stocks consistent with those now being reported in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.





## Summary Statistics



Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>			Ending Stocks <sup>3</sup>
		Total Domestic <sup>4</sup>	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil <sup>5</sup>	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil <sup>6</sup> and Petroleum Products
Thousand Barrels per Day								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,976	9,208	1,738	11	-140	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,468	8,774	1,688	-82	-117	16,853	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,046	8,376	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	8,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	16,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,587	-78	172	16,647	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-26	16,613	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,697	1,573	-98	-42	17,058	1,292
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,156	16,430	1,386
	February	10,284	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,269	1,366
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,185	8,557	1,580	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,628	1,594	-135	405	16,065	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-380	81	15,662	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,467
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-255	-341	15,655	1,478
	October	10,225	8,583	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,563	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-260	130	16,658	
1982	January	10,257	8,668	1,548	-235	1,120	15,890	1,481
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-218	1,285	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,587	1,670	-85	1,049	15,580	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,564	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	48	-34	14,845	1,340
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,225	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,836	1,407
	September	10,308	8,733	1,513	252	-458	14,921	1,415
	October	10,253	8,676	1,540	-564	-65	14,820	1,434
	November	10,377	8,650	1,634	-357	-357	16,031	1,456
	December	10,346	8,660	1,636	143	703	15,508	*1,420
	AVERAGE	10,278	8,671	1,654	-117	280	15,253	
1983	January*	10,356	8,634	1,665	R-567	R 665	R14,785	R1,453
	February**	NA	8,639	NA	-514	1,204	14,892	1,427
	AVERAGE	NA	8,646	NA	-542	1,028	14,825	

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.<sup>3</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.<sup>4</sup> Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.<sup>5</sup> Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.<sup>6</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 1,482.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised date.

\* See Explanatory Note 8.1.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> and Petroleum Products Overview ( continued )

		Imports			Exports			Net <sup>3</sup> Imports
		Total	Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,066	4,105	1,951	209	5	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,207	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	6,607	6,615	2,183	243	50	193	6,366
1978	AVERAGE	6,363	6,356	2,008	362	168	204	6,002
1979	AVERAGE	6,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,484
1980	AVERAGE	6,906	6,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,366
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,866	4,338	1,330	570	168	372	5,088
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	585	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,081	1,375	585	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,298	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,688	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	610	194	325	6,846
	October	5,959	4,360	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,048	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,708	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	5,936	4,386	1,599	595	228	367	6,401
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	820	238	581	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	490	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,783	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	856	304	654	4,298
	September	5,356	3,603	1,767	791	184	606	4,568
	October	5,230	3,836	1,534	832	270	662	4,298
	November	5,725	3,863	1,864	786	282	504	4,940
	December	4,562	2,956	1,606	850	193	657	3,702
	AVERAGE	5,041	3,461	1,581	815	222	579	4,226
1983	January*	R14,372	R12,838	R11,434	879	117	858	3,309
	February**	3,319	2,173	1,146	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	3,872	2,575	1,287	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>3</sup> Net imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 3.1.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>		Unaccounted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR <sup>3</sup>	Other	SPR <sup>3</sup>	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	8,298	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-26
1975	AVERAGE	8,573	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,246	484	8,616	21	8,594	-20	-150	-8
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	8,368	183	8,195	-183	84	-67
1979	AVERAGE	8,652	1,401	8,519	87	8,452	-87	-61	-11
1980	AVERAGE	8,587	1,817	5,283	44	5,219	-45	-62	34
1981	January	8,540	1,608	4,932	108	4,826	-151	201	113
	February	8,804	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-813	122	286
	June	8,529	1,832	4,061	310	3,743	-434	299	49
	July	8,500	1,805	4,296	178	4,121	-324	-38	147
	August	8,583	1,802	4,179	257	3,922	-372	789	16
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201	-295
	October	8,583	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	168
	November	8,588	1,814	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-86	279
	December	8,585	1,823	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52
AVERAGE		8,672	1,699	4,388	256	4,141	-336	48	83
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,848	170	3,678	-159	-77	-138
	February	8,690	1,718	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3	199
	March	8,597	1,702	2,858	185	2,671	-235	170	278
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341	58
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	226	105
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191	110
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58	1
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	-233	140
	September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	395	-218
	October	8,676	1,677	3,836	216	3,420	-216	-348	324
	November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-177	-141
	December	8,660	1,663	2,958	124	2,832	-125	287	2
AVERAGE		8,671	1,695	3,461	166	3,296	-174	57	80
1983	January*	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348	236
	February**	8,659	1,725	2,173	237	1,936	-230	-385	NA
AVERAGE		8,646	1,711	2,575	228	2,348	-224	-318	NA

Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition ( continued )

		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>2</sup>		
		Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	Total Crude Oil	SPR <sup>4</sup>	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-16	15	13,410	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	59	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	308
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	285	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,461	267	NA	466	108	358
1981	January	-43	8	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,932	169	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,363	210	NA	514	121	383
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	395
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	396
	August	-58	5	12,968	294	NA	547	185	382
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	556	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	228	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	276	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	199	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-66	6	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	236	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241	371
	March	-63	6	11,277	321	NA	614	249	366
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,496	94	NA	607	264	343
	July	-60	3	12,447	226	NA	612	267	345
	August	-57	2	11,856	304	NA	625	274	352
	September	-58	3	12,126	164	NA	618	276	340
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,741	262	NA	646	290	356
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	642	264	346
	AVERAGE	-58	4	11,776	236	NA			
1983	January*	NA	2	11,070	117	54	R 661	R 301	R 351
	February**	NA	NA	10,669	NA	NA	672	306	386
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	10,974	NA	NA			

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.<sup>2</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.<sup>3</sup> Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.<sup>4</sup> Strategic Petroleum Reserve.<sup>5</sup> New basic stocks for December 31, 1982 = 644 (Total) and 550 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>		
		Total Production	Imports <sup>2</sup>	Stock Withdrawals <sup>3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline <sup>4</sup>	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded <sup>5</sup>	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	8	4	6,574	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	216	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,575	NA	NA	236	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,970	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,875	27.5	255	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,621	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(*)	7,034	2,798	39.6	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-68	1	6,579	3,067	46.8	261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(*)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(*)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	188	303	(*)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,515	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.8	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(*)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	188
	August	6,811	124	-95	3	6,837	3,544	50.4	233	189
	September	6,594	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-336	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	246	201
	December	6,588	197	-91	11	6,881	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,161	114	-358	18	5,820	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,094	183	459	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	246	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	183	188	23	6,850	3,415	51.3	216	174
	June	6,787	185	-136	14	6,812	3,661	52.3	220	178
	July	6,795	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	228	183
	August	6,447	284	-80	18	6,655	3,520	52.9	228	186
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,388	52.0	234	191
	October	6,253	177	-25	15	6,391	3,360	52.6	234	192
	November	6,273	206	91	11	6,550	3,448	52.6	230	189
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,486	53.2	*235	*194
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	24	20	6,537	3,403	52.1		
1983	January*	R 6,020	R 148	R -186	(*)	R 5,981	3,352	56.0	R 251	R 208
	February**	5,679	131	56	NA	6,060	NA	NA	252	209
	AVERAGE	5,950	140	-71	NA	6,014	NA	NA		

<sup>1</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

<sup>3</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>4</sup> Includes motor gasoline blending components.

<sup>5</sup> Includes gasoline.

<sup>6</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished)

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(\*) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\*\* See Explanatory Note 8.3.

† Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,082	188
1974	AVERAGE	2,869	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	AVERAGE	2,854	165	40	2	1	2,851	208
1976	AVERAGE	2,824	148	62	1	1	3,133	166
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	260	-178	1	1	3,362	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,187	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,183	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,882	142	84	1	3	2,888	205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(*)	4,109	178
	February	2,909	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(*)	2,904	184
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(*)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(*)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,858	174	-450	8	(*)	2,388	200
	September	2,810	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	110	187	8	5	2,803	201
	November	2,718	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,858	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,813	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	80	3,410	168
	February	2,447	150	688	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,986	108
	May	2,818	74	-184	10	76	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,094	148
	August	2,526	78	-346	10	40	2,228	169
	September	2,858	59	-77	12	139	2,514	161
	October	2,837	97	-290	8	86	2,586	170
	November	2,863	141	-614	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	100	226	10	143	2,858	*179
	AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,872	
1983	January*	R 2,314	R 58	R 561	NA	173	R 2,780	R 168
	February**	2,158	40	744	NA	NA	2,672	146
	AVERAGE	2,240	49	648	NA	NA	2,813	

<sup>1</sup> Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

<sup>4</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 186.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(\*) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

<sup>5</sup> See Explanatory Note 9.4.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	871	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	83
1974 AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,538	80
1975 AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976 AVERAGE	1,277	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977 AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	8	3,071	90
1978 AVERAGE	1,867	1,365	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979 AVERAGE	1,887	1,151	-15	12	9	2,825	86
1980 AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,598	82
1981 January	1,812	1,015	302	32	85	2,888	82
February	1,565	854	150	44	125	2,588	78
March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
April	1,320	584	80	49	151	1,868	73
May	1,223	741	-170	48	25	1,817	78
June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
July	1,174	839	2	48	82	1,971	69
August	1,251	813	-178	50	68	1,852	75
September	1,282	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
November	1,227	880	-48	53	203	1,909	81
December	1,328	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982 January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
April	1,162	782	124	52	234	1,857	54
May	1,127	738	-175	52	181	1,551	59
June	1,077	643	-48	50	217	1,504	81
July	1,029	578	51	48	209	1,466	59
August	1,007	518	200	47	235	1,538	59
September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472	82
October	954	758	-56	43	234	1,466	84
November	989	843	-85	43	182	1,597	86
December	990	747	8	43	188	1,602	86
AVERAGE	1,065	758	33	48	208	1,695	
1983 January*	R 935	R 681	R 243	NA	294	R 1,574	R 61
February**	896	632	297	NA	NA	1,640	50
AVERAGE	918	663	269	NA	NA	1,605	

<sup>1</sup> Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

<sup>4</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 68.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.



# Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,566	123	-38	220	25	1,466	113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	118
1977	AVERAGE	1,586	161	-65	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,666	217	70	236	16	1,582	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,635	216	-27	233	21	1,489	120
1981	January	1,617	308	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,583	327	173	303	21	1,789	112
	March	1,551	280	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,686	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	198	-268	230	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,607	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,582	165	-242	235	149	1,180	149
	September	1,622	169	-75	287	21	1,436	151
	October	1,583	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	88	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,488	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,488	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	87	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,899	114
	March	1,523	223	145	269	74	1,526	109
	April	1,568	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	188	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	108	1,286	111
	July	1,559	227	-5	253	37	1,457	111
	August	1,591	126	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	September	1,608	247	33	273	86	1,528	111
	October	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
	November	1,603	287	172	370	37	1,634	103
	December	1,626	258	270	345	58	1,702	95
	AVERAGE	1,579	226	115	301	85	1,544	
1983	January*	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,089	84

<sup>1</sup> Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 103.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Source" at the end of this section.

# Other Petroleum Products<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>2</sup>
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals <sup>3</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-8	769	188	3,270	286
1974	AVERAGE	3,559	432	-28	865	174	3,123	216
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	937	160	3,082	210
1976	AVERAGE	3,543	206	-6	984	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,512	205	-27	914	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	195	14	492	167	3,580	226
1979	AVERAGE	4,193	195	-37	352	209	3,749	256
1980	AVERAGE	3,958	210	-23	311	198	3,834	247
1981	January	3,821	182	80	951	192	3,001	260
	February	3,723	162	-200	930	200	2,950	332
	March	3,722	230	-55	942	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	793	182	3,040	303
	May	3,862	228	-58	684	230	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	658	107	3,291	306
	July	3,552	149	-33	701	212	3,282	297
	August	3,576	278	215	676	210	3,225	295
	September	3,715	285	163	563	170	3,150	291
	October	3,503	241	33	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	282	71	784	154	2,836	284
	December	3,543	243		805	223	2,820	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	228	48	723	199	3,086	
1982	January	3,151	240	-102	802	180	2,530	284
	February	3,354	280	-118	848	190	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	181	2,627	284
	April	3,364	237	81	801	204	2,767	281
	May	3,295	306	188	823	210	2,768	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,870	281
	July	3,578	361	15	882	187	2,835	281
	August	3,519	328	258	841	202	3,000	273
	September	3,442	355	74	787	213	2,801	271
	October	3,472	357	223	601	288	2,909	284
	November	3,454	406	-12	824	269	2,768	284
	December	3,286	314	353	680	275	2,801	*253
	AVERAGE	3,413	319	77	793	211	2,806	
1983	January*	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271

<sup>1</sup> Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and oil finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, diesel oil, fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

<sup>2</sup> Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>3</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>4</sup> New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 250.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources<sup>1</sup>

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC <sup>2</sup>	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC <sup>3</sup>
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973 AVERAGE	136	184	408	71	213	223	459	1,135	108	2,993	915
1974 AVERAGE	190	4	451	74	300	499	713	979	88	3,260	732
1975 AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	250	782	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976 AVERAGE	432	463	1,230	254	539	296	1,025	700	134	5,096	2,424
1977 AVERAGE	659	723	1,380	336	541	535	1,143	890	267	6,183	3,195
1978 AVERAGE	949	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	546	228	6,751	2,983
1979 AVERAGE	836	658	1,396	261	420	304	1,080	990	212	5,937	3,058
1980 AVERAGE	498	554	1,281	172	348	8	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	808	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	886	483	52	3,891	2,084
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	283	485	1,054	68	307	0	812	237	36	3,545	1,867
May	393	443	833	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,768
June	350	390	855	60	367	0	528	246	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,075	80	340	0	851	466	38	3,233	1,767
August	348	274	1,052	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,079	1,785
September	336	154	1,477	98	371	0	323	358	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	80	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	68	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,120	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	80	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	264	161	877	87	273	0	682	378	128	2,918	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,287	1,044
March	81	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	880
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	238	0	211	414	54	1,811	887
June	83	0	583	94	215	72	537	381	110	2,076	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	88	910	349	95	2,840	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	642	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,407	658
October	249	7	484	61	227	108	291	496	88	2,029	810
November	247	13	488	47	283	34	480	539	118	2,246	785
December	141	0	237	12	266	88	447	399	73	1,661	407
AVERAGE	161	26	648	81	245	35	505	408	94	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533

<sup>1</sup> Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(\*) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources<sup>1</sup>

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup>	Virgin Islands <sup>2</sup>	Other	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	18	555	255	15	99	329	465	3,293
1974										
AVERAGE	184	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	408	300	2,464
1976										
AVERAGE	118	598	87	275	274	31	88	422	363	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	288	128	105	488	550	2,814
1978										
AVERAGE	180	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,813
1979										
AVERAGE	147	628	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	178	178	88	388	491	2,809
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	628	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	60	206	541	2,583
August	60	378	459	255	123	592	88	184	539	2,898
September	111	423	708	183	189	528	72	265	861	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	80	303	582	2,739
November	63	547	626	185	108	259	76	284	421	2,657
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,872
1982										
January	28	508	428	179	106	346	82	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	467	2,424
March	43	435	803	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	188	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	753	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	88	435	854	145	106	620	24	320	627	3,090
September	92	484	897	136	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	458	682	148	109	668	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	880	203	90	823	81	334	894	3,480
December	89	581	875	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,901
AVERAGE	68	477	684	173	112	461	60	316	813	2,928
1983										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	289	588	2,988

<sup>1</sup> Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Possessions.

00. Less than 500 barrels per day.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through January 1983: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. February 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through February 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



## Detailed Statistics







Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1983

	Current Month	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)</b>		
<b>Field Production</b>		
(1) Alaska .....	52,841	1,698
(2) Lower 48 States .....	215,019	6,936
(3) Total U.S. ....	267,860	8,634
<b>Net Imports</b>		
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR) .....	84,305	2,720
(5) SPR Imports .....	6,775	219
(6) Exports .....	3,955	117
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR) .....	87,125	2,821
<b>Other Sources</b>		
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	-6,788	-219
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	-10,808	-349
(10) Product Supplied and Losses .....	-1,732	-58
(11) Unaccounted for 1 .....	7,369	239
(12) Total Other Sources .....	-11,955	-389
(13) Crude Input to Refineries .....	343,180	11,070
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
<b>Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)</b>		
(14) Field Production .....	51,706	1,688
(15) Imports 2 .....	484	15
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2 .....	-364	-12
(17) Total NGPL Supply .....	51,786	1,671
<b>Other Liquids</b>		
<b>Unrefined Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total</b>		
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	-6,917	-219
(19) Imports .....	6,289	200
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Wild Production) .....	1,889	64
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1 .....	14,701	477
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied .....	1,672	54
(23) Total Other Liquids .....	16,914	567
(24) Total Production of Products 3 .....	413,476	13,338
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
<b>Net Imports of Refined Products 3</b>		
(25) Imports (Gross) .....	37,866	1,215
(26) Exports .....	28,549	886
(27) Imports (Net) .....	11,117	359
(28) Total New Supply of Products .....	424,597	13,696
(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3 .....	33,125	1,069
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use .....	467,712	14,765
(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline .....	185,415	5,661
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil .....	86,036	2,760
(33) Residual Fuel Oil .....	48,809	1,574
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	84,737	2,688
(35) Other 4 .....	71,524	2,307
(36) Crude Oil .....	1,872	54
(37) Total Product Supplied .....	467,712	14,765
(37) = (31) through (36)		
<b>Ending Stocks, All Oils</b>		
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) .....	350,850	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) .....	300,613	--
(40) Unrefined Oil .....	110,276	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components .....	43,484	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unrefined Stream .....	11,952	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3 .....	835,731	--
(44) Total Stocks .....	1,462,768	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unrefined stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note B.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, other liquids and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and B.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Disposition			
						Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate)</b>	<b>2,267,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,880</b>	<b>-17,592</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>343,180</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>661,463</b>
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,570	8,432	7,916	18,751	0	0	0	0	55,435
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gas	6,325	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	5,186
Refined Crude Oil	1,238	0	0	-1,317	0	0	0	0	1,196
Liquid Petroleum Gases	778	0	249	-30	0	0	0	0	1,480
Ethane	43,020	8,482	7,432	19,145	0	0	0	0	61,737
Propane	15,330	210	2,109	2,050	0	0	0	0	12,073
Butane	6,138	8,148	2,305	11,847	0	0	0	0	49,330
Butane-Propane Mixtures	142	142	2,597	3,297	0	0	0	0	12,791
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	9,221	-81	429	-782	0	0	0	0	1,308
Isobutane	3,065	11	0	1,392	0	0	0	0	12,044
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>-5,917</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>7,070</b>
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,660	0	8,259	-5,917	6	11,241	0	-9,190	153,739
Unfinished Oil	1,669	0	5,910	-4,916	2	1,671	0	0	309
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-4,916	0	6,055	0	-5,134	110,275
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	303	-58	0	2,074	0	-3,359	42,607
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>376,642</b>	<b>30,234</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,886</b>	<b>308,506</b>	<b>542,158</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	171	16,339	4,293	-5,774	0	0	0	14	105,415
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	50	40,538	2,499	-4,057	0	0	0	0	106,212
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	12	120,510	2,034	-1,177	0	0	0	0	102,699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	642	0	-34	0	0	0	0	390
Aviation Type Jet Fuel	0	8,126	0	-65	0	0	0	0	2,598
Aviation Turbine Engine Fuel	0	25,040	0	-2,044	0	0	0	0	3,703
Kerosene	0	4,140	29	1,437	0	0	0	272	8,065
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	71,784	1,806	17,285	0	0	0	0	84,055
Residual Fuel Oil	0	39,783	21,410	7,334	0	0	0	0	34,545
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	3,272	0	-32	0	0	0	3,061	85,556
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	7,318	0	-82	0	0	0	65	48,009
Special Naphtha	47	1,377	570	180	0	0	0	287	3,409
Lighter Oils	0	4,224	205	-424	0	0	0	7,174	2,087
Waxes	0	289	0	-2	0	0	0	42	2,162
Petroleum Coke	0	12,640	0	-915	0	0	0	3,269	14,005
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,965	18	-2,315	0	0	0	21	7,088
Sulfur Gas	0	15,345	0	0	0	0	0	7,231	7,088
Miscellaneous Products	160	2,101	364	-391	0	0	0	60	3,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,035</b>	<b>385,324</b>	<b>134,528</b>	<b>9,222</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>370,333</b>	<b>30,174</b>	<b>457,712</b>	<b>1,452,795</b>

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(2) Less than 500 barrels.

3 - Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Uncounted Foreign Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5,267,860	0	91,490	-47,692	7,369	60	343,168	3,625	1,672
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gas	51,270	8,482	7,916	18,751	0	0	16,132	3,063	66,724
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	6,235	0	235	591	0	0	5,376	0	96,495
Unfractionated Stream	1,228	0	0	-1,167	0	0	0	0	5,190
Plant Condensate	778	0	249	-38	0	0	987	0	1,680
Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	43,059	8,482	7,667	18,145	0	0	9,688	3,063	64,737
Propane	1,183	0	113	1,147	0	0	1,130	0	3,511
Butane	15,886	8,136	2,055	11,047	0	0	1,330	2,078	30,796
Burner-Propane Mixtures	6,426	143	3,359	3,094	0	0	4,830	1,565	6,564
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	142	-21	839	727	0	0	239	0	1,388
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	9,231	0	0	-762	0	0	0	0	14,661
Isobutane	3,065	11	0	1,392	0	0	4,648	0	12,044
Other Liquids	1,669	0	6,299	-5,917	0	0	11,241	0	353,739
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	0	309
Unstabilized Oil	0	0	5,919	-4,996	0	0	6,065	0	110,275
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	380	-865	0	0	2,874	0	-3,359
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-56	0	0	641	0	-687
Finished Petroleum Products	336	376,842	30,234	13,080	0	0	0	22,898	386,596
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	186,039	4,560	-5,774	0	0	0	14	184,615
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	99	83,029	2,499	-4,057	0	0	0	14	81,516
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	12	103,510	2,094	-1,717	0	0	0	0	102,069
Finished Motor Fuel	22	10,528	0	-428	0	0	0	0	10,099
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	6,139	0	-428	0	0	0	0	5,711
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,040	839	-2,044	0	0	0	272	23,502
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4	4,140	33	1,437	0	0	0	0	9,514
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	71,724	1,806	17,395	0	0	0	0	85,556
Finished Fuel Oil	0	28,950	27,410	7,294	0	0	0	0	3,361
Finished Fuel Oil	0	28,950	27,410	7,294	0	0	0	0	9,122
Naphtha-Type Fuel Oil	0	2,318	0	38	0	0	0	0	69,086
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Prod. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,086
Special Naphthas	47	1,377	570	190	0	0	0	297	7,174
Lubricants	0	4,224	268	-824	0	0	0	42	2,142
Waxes	0	296	59	-2	0	0	0	419	14,069
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	19,360	0	-37	0	0	0	0	3,269
Bitumen	0	6,285	16	-2,030	0	0	0	0	436
Sol Gas	0	15,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,282
Macadam Products	190	2,101	364	-291	0	0	0	60	5,406
Total	221,695	385,324	135,526	9,222	7,369	60	370,332	36,174	457,719
									1,492,765

1) Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

3) Estimated.

4) Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and compilation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	Unaccounted For (+) or Lost (-)	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensates)	8,634	0	2,938	-587	238	2	11,070	177	54
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1,257	274	255	605	0	0	520	118	2,152
Unfractionated Stream	254	0	0	25	0	0	173	0	54
Plant Condensate	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,380	274	240	618	0	0	313	118	2,098
Propane	289	7	60	66	0	0	2	0	403
Butane	269	26	112	382	0	0	4	0	1,153
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	-1	27	23	0	0	140	51	214
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	298	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	273
Isobutane	97	(*)	0	45	0	0	150	0	-8
Other Liquids	54	0	202	-181	0	0	563	0	-296
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	0	(*)	0	0	563	0	-296
Unrefined Oil	0	0	181	-181	0	0	185	0	-166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-28	0	0	93	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	21	0	-22
Finished Petroleum Products	11	12,156	975	451	0	0	0	738	12,835
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,017	148	-106	0	0	0	0	5,861
Finished Light Motor Gasoline	2	2,678	81	-131	0	0	0	0	2,630
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(*)	3,339	65	-55	0	0	0	0	8,352
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	2,678	183	-14	0	0	0	0	13
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	0	130	0	-14	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	889	27	-62	0	0	0	0	760
Kerosene	(*)	134	1	45	0	0	0	0	181
Distillate Fuel Oil	(*)	2,314	59	581	0	0	0	173	2,760
Residual Fuel Oil	0	930	691	243	0	0	0	284	1,574
Naphtalene-Type Fuel for Power, Food, Use	0	166	2	-2	0	0	0	0	110
Other Oil > 400 Deg. for Petro. Food, Use	0	236	0	5	0	0	0	0	231
Special Naphthas	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	0	59
Lubricants	0	126	9	-27	0	0	0	14	195
Waxes	0	13	2	(*)	0	0	0	0	14
Petroleum Coke	0	468	0	-10	0	0	0	223	164
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	205	0	-85	0	0	0	0	110
Sol. Gas	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
Miscellaneous Products	6	46	12	-9	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,356	12,430	4,372	287	238	2	11,953	973	14,745

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(\*) Less than 500 barrels per day.

NOTE: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Additions (-)	Unaccounted For (+) Omitted (-)	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 4,834	0	2,238	-587	238	2	11,070	117	54
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,657	274	255	615	0	0	520	118	2,152
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	204	0	8	28	0	0	173	0	64
Unfractionated Steam	40	0	0	-37	0	0	3	0	0
Pent Condensate	25	0	8	-1	0	0	32	0	(5)
Liquidated Petroleum Gases	1,384	274	240	610	0	0	312	118	2,088
Ethane	1,378	274	240	610	0	0	312	(5)	2,088
Propane	275	0	67	382	0	0	4	0	1,153
Butane	207	5	77	126	0	0	149	51	214
Balance-Propene Mixtures	5	-1	27	23	0	0	8	0	47
Ethane-Propene Mixtures	298	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	273
Isobutane	07	(5)	0	45	0	0	150	0	-8
Other Liquids	54	0	203	-491	0	0	363	0	-296
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	0	(5)	0	0	54	0	0
Unrefined Oil	0	0	191	-161	0	0	195	0	-185
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-58	0	0	93	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	21	0	-22
Refined Petroleum Products	11	12,156	975	451	0	0	0	738	12,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,017	148	-160	0	0	0	(5)	5,961
Fractionated Motor Gasoline	2	2,578	81	-131	0	0	0	(5)	2,650
Fractionated Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(5)	3,239	68	-55	-	0	0	0	3,352
Fractionated Aviation Gasoline	1	21	0	-40	0	0	0	0	13
Refrigerant-Type Jet Fuel	0	18	0	-14	0	0	0	0	760
Refrigerant-Type Jet Fuel	0	808	27	-69	0	0	0	(5)	781
Kerosene	(5)	134	1	46	0	0	0	(5)	181
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,314	58	561	0	0	0	173	2,760
Heating Fuel Oil	0	935	691	343	0	0	0	294	1,574
Heating Fuel Oil	0	136	9	-2	0	0	0	0	136
Heating Fuel Oil	0	236	0	2	0	0	0	8	233
Special Naphthas	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	0	60
Lubricants	0	136	9	-27	0	0	0	14	955
Waxes	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Petroleum Coke	0	406	0	-10	0	0	0	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	25	0	-6	0	0	0	25	110
Other Petroleum Products	0	514	0	-6	0	0	0	0	514
Other Petroleum Products	6	68	12	-8	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,556	12,430	4,572	297	238	2	11,853	973	14,762

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(5) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table E. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensates)	2,619	0	26,237	16	474	3,162	0	32,722	0	0	17,524
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,995	1,351	414	668	0	3,724	0	248	33	6,972	5,649
Other Products	298	0	0	-13	0	3,724	0	233	32	6,702	5,526
Other Liquids	83	0	2,715	1,391	0	255	0	4,345	0	-461	17,740
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	119	0	0	0
Unleaded Gasoline	0	0	2,692	869	0	255	0	4,273	0	-157	12,757
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	54	251	0	0	0	553	0	-148	4,920
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Finished Petroleum Products	36	36,692	25,653	19,494	0	74,261	0	0	2,148	156,450	101,771
Finished Motor Gasoline	36	13,213	3,761	-869	0	42,209	0	0	0	33,605	32,605
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	7,267	1,825	-2,824	0	17,812	0	0	1	24,504	32,605
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	11,726	1,868	-19	0	25,097	0	0	0	40,627	32,163
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	172	447
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	554	0	347	0	315	0	0	0	1,216	1,007
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	253	820	1,459	0	7,151	0	0	0	3,236	3,671
Kerosene	0	293	33	1,459	0	17,342	0	0	0	538	71,118
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,403	1,517	13,593	0	17,342	0	0	528	40,698	71,118
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,414	19,034	5,617	0	3,313	0	0	0	31,958	22,069
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	232	0	-36	0	84	0	0	471	342	143
Foodstock	0	25	124	10	0	454	0	0	0	3	112
Lubricants	0	616	231	-86	0	464	0	0	0	812	883
Waxes	0	71	50	10	0	0	0	0	216	6	3,331
Petroleum Coke	0	1,192	0	-53	0	0	0	0	0	129	184
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	598	2	-465	0	238	0	0	57	487	364
Other Petroleum Products	0	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	4,411
Microstreaming Products	0	418	2	-139	0	687	0	0	0	1,855	0
Total	3,639	46,233	55,020	21,439	474	81,922	0	37,915	2,150	162,352	232,614

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a blending item.<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasolines, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensates.<sup>3</sup> Less than 500 barrels.<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply			Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts	Disposition			
			Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	(\$ in B)			Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8 31,989	0	13,383	374	37,530	1,563	5	83,147	1,567	0	75,182
Natural Gas Liquids and LRFs	16,138	2,568	5,052	3,283	0	5,058	0	5,996	1,586	15,367	30,331
Liquid Petroleum Gases	11,383	2,568	4,882	1,583	0	3,389	0	4,288	1,686	17,761	27,277
Other Products	-1,245	0	189	1,700	0	1,679	0	1,688	0	885	2,464
Other Liquids	187	0	568	982	0	801	0	2,779	0	-841	26,243
Gasoline, Gasolines and Alcohol	187	0	282	911	0	9	0	125	0	0	102
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	763	0	439	10,873
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	306	87	0	792	0	1,189	0	-4	9,145
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	702	0	-476	123
Finished Petroleum Products	14	50,423	498	-9,303	0	14,597	0	0	112	96,615	145,311
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,516	136	-8,357	0	9,548	0	0	0	50,966	66,140
Finished Light Motor Gasoline	0	27,155	136	-8,357	0	5,050	0	0	0	26,672	35,052
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,361	2	-4,560	0	4,490	0	0	0	28,393	31,088
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	101	0	-83	0	72	0	0	0	0	1,725
Naphtia-Type Jet Fuel	0	872	0	-411	0	1,716	0	0	0	637	1,725
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,325	0	-15	0	1,376	0	0	0	0	2,825
Jet Fuel	0	811	0	23	0	131	0	0	0	0	2,766
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	17,602	11	1,016	0	3,137	0	0	0	1,065	27,805
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,250	255	394	0	-281	0	0	0	21,965	47,205
Naphtia and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	471	5	59	0	2	0	0	0	61	4,988
Special Naphtia	0	362	14	174	0	84	0	0	0	0	5,765
Unleaded	0	362	14	174	0	84	0	0	0	0	5,765
Unleaded	0	41	3	-6	0	72	0	0	0	615	2,663
Petroleum Coke	0	3,257	-105	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	3,084
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,291	3	-1,679	0	179	0	0	0	1	2,332
SOL Gas	0	3,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,540
Miscellaneous Products	14	174	3	-73	0	-80	0	0	0	1	282
Total	42,298	92,931	19,169	-8,154	37,530	32,019	5	91,822	3,475	116,730	286,567

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined condensate.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Supply			Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Disposition		Ending Stocks
		Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)				Refinery Inputs	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	6 126,263	0	44,037	-13,118	-23,134	14,684	25	183,399	0	464,813
Natural Gas Liquids and LIGs	36,777	3,494	839	13,054	0	-5,394	0	9,071	1,732	36,876
Liquid Petroleum Gases	7,659	0	839	16,051	0	-7,291	0	3,814	1,732	36,180
Other Products	7,659	0	0	-1,377	0	-593	0	4,257	0	8,069
Other Liquids	937	0	2,717	-5,138	0	-1,956	0	4,329	0	68,504
Other Gasolines and Alcohol	937	0	0	-1	0	0	0	936	0	125
Motor Gasoline	0	0	2,717	-5,138	0	-364	0	1,479	0	51,290
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-34	0	-192	0	1,977	0	16,800
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-80	0	0	0	-64	0	406
Finished Petroleum Products	247	106,718	2,755	5,279	0	-82,123	0	0	12,232	138,198
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	3,030	0	3,030	0	-54,317	0	0	0	25,355
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,030	0	3,030	0	-54,317	0	0	0	45,152
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	44,550	0	1,364	0	-30,510	0	0	0	23,898
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	330	0	-104	0	-846	0	0	0	15,441
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,051	0	-353	0	-297	0	0	0	1,612
Kerosene	4	12,578	0	-376	0	-10,217	0	0	0	2,670
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	0	12,578	0	-376	0	-10,217	0	0	0	3,380
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	31,680	35	3,252	0	-462	0	0	295	1,750
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,077	1,740	3,778	0	-30	0	0	0	1,673
Asphalt and Other Oils for Petro. Field	0	9,304	222	-899	0	-2,696	0	0	0	16,310
Asphalt and Other Oils for Petro. Field	0	9,304	222	-899	0	-2,696	0	0	0	21,719
Specialty Asphalts	47	807	355	112	0	-540	0	0	4,532	3,782
Lubricants	0	2,110	1,135	-36	0	-635	0	0	35	3,195
Waxes	0	210	0	-51	0	-635	0	0	149	1,665
Petroleum Coke	0	4,507	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	1,225
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,552	0	-86	0	-410	0	0	0	456
Seal Gas	0	6,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Other Petroleum Products	162	1,200	349	-78	0	-597	0	0	0	1,796
Total	104,524	170,312	50,716	2,579	-23,134	-86,999	25	185,749	13,965	716,075

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

3 Less than 500 barrels.

4 Includes refinery gas and refinery fuel gas.

5 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Table 3. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production or Non	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawn (+) Added (-) (Bbl.)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts	Disposition			
							Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	17,064	0	1,507	-1,580	-4,513	0	0	12,405	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGA	2,439	91	712	116	0	-405	0	545	(9)	2,405
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,011	91	633	437	0	276	0	305	(9)	2,094
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	1,428	0	90	-321	0	-608	0	190	0	583
Other Liquids	71	0	0	-454	0	0	0	-565	0	182
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0
Unrefined Oils	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	-413	0	435
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-475	0	0	0	-323	0	2,864
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,948
Finished Petroleum Products	37	12,475	16	-771	0	138	0	0	0	15,031
Finished Motor Gasoline	33	6,606	0	-360	0	49	0	0	0	6,498
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	24	4,181	0	-562	0	-214	0	0	0	3,729
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9	2,423	0	-118	0	263	0	0	0	2,579
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2,390
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	0	421	0	-30	0	-115	0	0	0	397
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	0	591	0	-44	0	620	0	0	0	662
Kerosene	0	74	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,157
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,142	0	-40	0	-416	0	0	0	78
Residual Fuel Oil	0	313	9	92	0	0	0	0	0	2,889
Asphalt and Other Oils for Petro. Food.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414
Specialty Lubricants	0	2	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	542
Subbitumens	0	33	(9)	-9	0	0	0	0	0	2
Waxes	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	53
Petroleum Coke	0	319	0	-37	0	0	0	0	0	7
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	430	0	-337	0	0	0	0	(9)	813
Bit Gels	0	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,553
Miscellaneous Products	4	26	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	497
Total	19,551	12,566	2,230	-2,702	-4,513	-270	0	12,385	3	14,473

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes refinery gas, steam, expensum, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

0 Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Disposition		
								Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensates)	87,491	0	5,364	-5,273	-2,886	-19,609	30	61,526	1,958	1,463
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs										
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	921	1,038	959	789	0	0	0	1,272	202	2,114
Other Products <sup>1</sup>	584	1,038	954	785	0	0	0	968	202	1,741
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	337	0	225	-183	0	0	0	284	0	105
Other Hydrocarbons										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	421	0	279	-2,608	0	0	0	-246	0	-1,462
Unrefined Oils	421	0	0	-1	0	0	0	420	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	258	-1,749	0	0	0	-47	0	-1,444
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	20	-851	0	0	0	-622	0	-219
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Refined Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,244	1,320	-499	0	2,027	0	0	8,271	60,921
Finished Labeled Motor Gasoline	0	25,462	683	702	0	1,140	0	0	12	22,348
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	12,007	469	1,040	0	1,140	0	0	0	11,007
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	15,405	225	-538	0	696	0	0	12	16,460
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1,206	0	-78	0	0	0	0	0	1,128
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,320	0	-1,725	0	291	0	0	0	1,445
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,560	0	-1,725	0	291	0	0	0	1,445
Kerosene	0	170	0	-58	0	0	0	0	37	6,487
Jet Fuel	0	10,628	248	-356	0	743	0	0	171	11,305
Heating Fuel Oil	0	9,856	305	853	0	-325	0	0	1,171	14,266
Naphtha and Other Oils for Term. Feed	0	235	29	217	0	0	0	0	3,822	10,976
Special Naphtha	0	31	16	-41	0	0	0	0	119	5,076
Lubricants	0	383	0	52	0	56	0	0	3	588
Other Petroleum Products	0	52	6	4	0	0	0	0	44	216
Propane	0	3,337	0	-299	0	0	0	0	0	3,037
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	846	11	-111	0	0	0	0	3,256	1,277
Still Gas	0	3,455	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,542
Miscellaneous Products	0	183	19	16	0	0	0	0	0	1,598
Total	88,833	66,332	9,962	-7,240	-2,986	-15,732	30	62,562	10,531	63,046

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(a) Less than 500 barrels.

(b) Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month, November 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production	
	Total	Daily Average	
<b>PAD District I</b>			
Florida	1,676	63	
Georgia	E 89	2	
New York	E 306	0	
Pennsylvania	E 0	0	
Virginia	E 205	10	
West Virginia	113	4	
Adjustment 1	E 2,651	98	
<b>Total PAD District I</b>			
<b>PAD District II</b>			
Illinois	2,660	82	
Indiana	E 15	13	
Kansas	5,844	195	
Michigan	E 538	18	
Minnesota	2,623	88	
Missouri	E 19	10	
Nebraska	4,382	137	
North Dakota	E 1,114	37	
Ohio	13,205	460	
South Carolina	89	3	
South Dakota	96	3	
Tennessee	209	8	
Adjustment 2	E 21,226	1,043	
<b>Total PAD District II</b>			
<b>PAD District III</b>			
Alabama	1,714	57	
Arkansas	E 1,249	52	
Louisiana	35,788	1,193	
Gulf Coast	2,916	97	
Total Louisiana	38,704	1,290	
Mississippi	2,669	89	
New Mexico	517	17	
Northwestern	5,514	194	
Southwestern	6,021	201	
<b>Total New Mexico</b>			
Texas	2,634	88	
THRC District 01	2,534	113	
THRC District 02	11,091	370	
THRC District 04	2,284	78	
THRC District 05	653	22	
THRC District 06, excluding East Texas	4,308	144	
THRC District 07B	5,072	162	
THRC District 07C	18,509	630	
THRC District 08A	19,278	643	
THRC District 09	3,173	100	
THRC District 10	1,490	50	
THRC District 11	75,060	2,536	
THRC District 12	-495	-17	
<b>Total PAD District III</b>			
<b>PAD District IV</b>			
Colorado	E 493	18	
Montana	E 218	8	
Utah	E 1,449	53	
Wyoming	E 5,853	229	
Adjustment 3	284	9	
<b>Total PAD District IV</b>	E 17,587	570	
<b>PAD District V</b>			
Alaska	2,540	76	
South Alaska	45,032	1,691	
North Slope	E 277	10	
Adjustment for Alaska <sup>1</sup>	40,255	1,668	
<b>Total Alaska</b>			
California	28	1	
Central Coastal	6,417	214	
East Central	20,208	677	
North	1,111	39	
South	6,376	215	
Total California	28,210	1,107	
Nevada	58	2	
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada <sup>2</sup>	124	4	
<b>Total PAD District V</b>	83,421	2,761	
<b>United States Total</b>	E 260,710	8,660	

<sup>1</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 1,860;  
California: Federal: 2,655, State: 3,164;  
Colorado: Federal: 1,000, State: 1,004;  
Texas: Federal: 1,884, State: 131.

<sup>2</sup> These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaska production. The national production is the sum of the PAD level sources published in a previous issue. Final data of the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.  
E = Estimated.



Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ky.	Min., Pa.	Ohio, W. Va.	Total	Trans. Inland	Trans. Gulf Coast	La. Coast	No. La. Coast	New Mexico	Total			
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) .....	30,078	2,044	32,122	1,549	54,341	7,732	19,895	83,147	13,721	77,377	55,218	4,755	2,279	153,350	12,405	61,536	343,180
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane .....	15	0	15	0	420	245	920	1,574	1,085	1,734	415	65	95	3,374	129	284	5,378
Unfractionated Stream .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate .....	0	0	0	0	107	0	17	124	83	505	0	250	0	81	0	91	96
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	213	20	233	106	2,054	265	1,110	4,256	567	1,500	1,377	0	75	3,814	365	389	9,688
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Butane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures .....	10	0	10	94	1,705	313	700	2,813	281	134	372	8	13	808	205	794	4,830
Ethane-Propane Mixtures .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane .....	203	20	223	74	845	53	410	1,422	285	1,225	1,114	87	31	2,743	66	194	4,648
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol .....	119	0	119	0	112	0	13	125	12	735	189	0	0	938	71	450	1,671
Unfinished Oil (net) .....	4,151	122	4,273	35	2	9	717	793	205	3,946	-2,704	318	74	1,479	-413	-47	6,055
Motor Gasoline Blending .....																	
Components (net) .....	583	-30	553	0	1,405	-360	44	1,189	-585	705	1,956	-85	-15	1,977	-223	-822	2,874
Aviation Gasoline Blending .....																	
Components (net) .....	0	0	0	0	29	0	673	702	-33	-32	-9	0	0	-64	0	3	641
Total Input to Refineries .....	35,769	2,155	37,924	1,752	59,059	7,732	23,479	91,322	15,025	86,193	56,642	5,378	2,611	165,749	12,385	62,982	370,039
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) .....	1,008	65	1,074	56	1,790	253	668	2,708	467	2,602	1,834	164	74	5,142	405	2,035	11,423
Crude Oil (excluding lease condensate) .....	1,473	176	1,650	66	2,344	392	847	3,558	618	4,143	2,718	230	108	7,864	593	3,151	16,829
Operating Ratio (percent) .....	88.4	37.8	65.1	85.5	75.4	83.9	75.0	77.8	75.6	82.8	67.5	54.5	70.1	65.2	69.4	64.5	61.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Solar Content, Weighted Average .....	1,020	205	1,225	76	89	1,889	64	190	58	30	69	140	20	32	89	1,00	360
API Gravity, Weighted Average .....	31.35	40.81	32.46	35.77	30.93	25.71	36.66	31.35	36.89	31.80	34.34	35.54	39.02	33.35	31.44	28.13	31.36
Operating Capacity (daily average) .....	1,473	176	1,650	66	2,344	392	847	3,558	618	4,143	2,718	230	108	7,864	593	3,151	16,829
Operating .....	1,261	112	1,373	60	2,150	302	752	3,000	603	3,400	2,407	256	101	6,722	572	2,390	14,969
Idle .....	212	64	276	0	194	0	64	268	15	737	311	50	4	1,141	51	290	1,326

1 Refining gross input divided by operating capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Mfg. Dist.	Chem. Dist.	Total	Trans. Dist.	La. Gulf Coast	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast		
Liquidated Refinery Gases .....	1,341	10	1,351	29	1,697	290	512	2,506	221	2,727	84	3,494	91	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	374	0	374	0	374	0	374	0	0	374	0	374	0	
For Other Uses .....	967	10	977	29	1,323	290	1,613	2,506	221	2,727	84	3,494	91	
Gasoline .....	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	0	19	0	19	0	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	0	19	0	19	0	
For Other Uses .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane .....	1,138	10	1,148	39	1,187	277	1,464	2,034	1,034	3,068	170	3,838	170	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	310	0	310	0	310	0	310	0	0	310	0	310	0	
For Other Uses .....	828	10	838	39	1,157	277	1,436	2,034	1,034	3,068	170	3,838	170	
Butane .....	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	0	184	0	184	0	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	184	0	184	0	184	0	184	0	0	184	0	184	0	
For Other Uses .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burner-Propane Mixtures .....	180	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	0	180	0	180	0	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
For Other Uses .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
For Other Uses .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	18,516	0	18,516	0	18,516	0	18,516	0	0	18,516	0	18,516	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline .....	7,192	0	7,192	0	7,192	0	7,192	0	0	7,192	0	7,192	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	11,334	0	11,334	0	11,334	0	11,334	0	0	11,334	0	11,334	0	
Jet Fuel .....	521	33	554	43	430	108	538	716	1,355	1,891	15	1,996	15	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	798	0	798	108	3,264	177	615	4,165	730	5,129	6,600	9	11,739	9
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	297	58	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	8,177	485	8,662	277	10,541	191	375	17,032	2,827	19,859	3,142	22,999	3,142	26,141
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use .....	4,344	170	4,514	0	2,574	191	12	7,186	1,094	8,280	78	8,358	78	8,436
Special Naphthas .....	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
Unleaded Gasoline .....	311	305	616	0	414	0	320	740	9	1,524	632	2,156	2	2,158
Petroleum Coke .....	130	14	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Bunker .....	1,150	14	1,164	0	1,164	0	1,164	0	0	1,164	0	1,164	0	1,164
Coke .....	850	14	864	0	1,710	185	510	1,908	34	2,222	933	3,155	9	3,164
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	555	43	598	74	1,051	67	1,118	1,437	609	2,046	89	2,135	89	2,224
Sill Gas .....	1,543	112	1,655	67	2,321	267	885	3,540	413	4,353	1,649	5,999	73	6,072
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	28	0	28	0	1	0	1	5	411	416	0	416	0	416
For Other Uses .....	1,515	112	1,627	67	2,320	267	884	3,535	413	4,348	1,649	5,999	73	6,072
Metallurgical Products .....	404	14	418	2	84	27	61	1,174	31	1,205	566	1,771	31	1,802
Feedstocks .....	16	2	18	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	0	19
Non-Fuel Use .....	388	12	400	2	84	27	48	155	31	678	31	709	31	740
Total Production .....	35,119	2,114	37,233	1,819	61,792	8,148	24,172	95,951	14,082	110,033	5,444	125,477	12,586	138,063
Processing Gain(s) or Loss(es) (+) .....	-2,390	42	-2,348	-87	-2,833	-416	-803	-4,009	43	-3,966	-64	-4,030	-161	-4,191

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.  
Notes: See Explanatory Notes on a negative production.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District<sup>1</sup> January 1983

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Ill.	W. Va.	Ohio, Kan., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	U.S. Coast	Now Mexico	Total			
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>2</sup>	50.5	37.9	49.7	47.4	57.6	59.5	58.4	57.4	48.6	42.3	42.3	25.3	37.9	42.4	51.6	44.5	47.5
Unfinished Motor Gasoline <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Aviation Gasoline <sup>2</sup>	3.9	0	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.0	1.6
Unfinished Jet Fuel <sup>2</sup>	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	8	1.5	1.4	1.0	5.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	14.7	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel <sup>2</sup>	2.2	0	2.1	6.8	6.0	2.4	3.0	5.0	6.3	12.7	2	1.9	4.1	4.6	11.3	1.2	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel <sup>2</sup>	9	2.6	1.0	0	1.2	1.4	7	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.0	1	2.0	17.7	26.2	17.1	20.5
Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>2</sup>	23.3	22.4	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.5	25.4	21.2	20.3	21.4	17.8	28.4	31.7	20.4	26.2	14.6	8.3
Residual Fuel Oil <sup>2</sup>	12.2	7.8	11.9	6.6	4.7	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	0	1.6	0	1	9
Naphtals < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use <sup>2</sup>	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Naphtals <sup>2</sup>	0	1.0	1.7	0	4	0	8	5	1.0	3.7	6.6	1.0	0	4.2	0	1	4
Unfinished Fuel Oil <sup>2</sup>	9	14.1	1.7	0	0	0	1.6	9	1	1.9	1.1	6.2	0	1.6	3	3	1.2
Waxes <sup>2</sup>	0	2.5	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Petroleum Coke <sup>2</sup>	9.3	6	3.1	1.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	4	3.0	2.7	9.4	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil <sup>2</sup>	1.6	2.0	1.6	4.7	1.9	9.1	2.1	2.7	2.6	4	1.6	13.0	5.1	4.3	2.7	4.1	5.6
Sill Gas <sup>2</sup>	4.4	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.3	4.1	5.6	4.6
Miscellaneous Products <sup>2</sup>	1.2	5.6	1.1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	1.1	0	2	2	3	5
Processing Gains <sup>3</sup> or Losses <sup>4</sup>	-6.8	1.9	-6.9	-4.2	-5.2	-5.6	-3.3	-4.6	3	-3.3	-3.4	-1.3	-6	-2.9	-1.5	-6.2	-4.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on crude oil input and net means of unfinished oils.<sup>2</sup> Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.<sup>3</sup> Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.<sup>4</sup> Represents the difference between input and production.

(B) Loss from still permit.

Note: The negative values represent components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate) : 2</b>	26,237	13,363	44,407	1,507	5,564	91,060
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b>						
Natural Gasoline and Gasolines	414	5,092	839	712	889	7,946
Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	0	0	0	0	335	335
Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	0	159	0	60	0	219
Ethane	414	4,933	839	652	889	7,432
Propane	118	1,157	0	35	0	1,310
Butane	296	1,527	0	371	576	2,980
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	839	0	0	839
<b>Other Liquids : 1</b>	2,715	588	2,717	0	279	6,299
Unfinished Crude Oil	2,662	582	2,717	0	258	5,919
Unfinished Gasoline Blending Components	54	306	0	0	20	380
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	26,653	406	2,765	10	1,320	30,224
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,761	130	(5)	0	693	4,583
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,868	130	(5)	0	468	2,469
Finished Jet Fuel	(5)	2	0	0	225	2,094
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	(5)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	830	0	0	0	0	830
Diesel Fuel	830	0	0	0	0	830
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	830	0	0	0	0	830
Diesel Fuel Oil	1,517	11	30	0	240	1,806
Bunkered Ship Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,517	11	30	0	240	1,806
Refined Fuel Oil	19,094	295	1,746	9	305	21,410
Bunkered Ship Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	19,094	295	1,746	9	305	21,410
Naphtalene < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	225	0	0	225
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	124	74	365	(5)	16	570
Special Naphtalene	231	4	53	(5)	280	570
Lubricants	50	3	0	0	6	59
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	3	0	0	11	16
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	349	(5)	10	364
<b>Total Imports</b>	55,029	19,499	50,718	2,220	8,862	135,528

1. Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of origin.

2. Includes lease condensate reported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Crude Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Petroleum Products 2	Total Petroleum Products	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	3,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,505	0	0	2,505	8,320
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Saudi Arabia	8,550	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169
United Arab Emirates	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	292
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,297	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	2,505	0	235	3,241	16,530
Other OPEC													
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	289	10
Gabon	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028
Indonesia	7,748	0	0	0	101	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	7,890
Iran	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
Nigeria	6,765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,800
Venezuela	4,888	0	822	0	282	222	0	0	3,670	248	337	5,380	15,385
Subtotal Other OPEC	20,656	0	822	0	353	222	0	0	3,928	248	337	5,819	26,375
Other													
Angola	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,676
Australia	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Bahamas	0	0	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,254
Bolivia	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,348	6,398	289	328	207	0	0	190	404	195	342	8,269	16,617
Colombia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egypt	1,308	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	190	190
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488
Mexico	24,233	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	0	0	1,170	25,352
Netherlands	1,058	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwegian Arctic	1,687	0	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	4,766	0	0	6,765	8,452
Oman	593	0	0	0	0	293	0	150	0	0	0	0	593
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	761	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	761
Romania	0	0	23	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
Russia and Tonga	2,273	0	0	0	231	0	0	199	0	213	226	1,238	3,511
Turkey	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
United Kingdom	9,531	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,531
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,090	0	1,548	387	0	1,339	4,895	0	113	8,370	13,715
Zaire	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
Other Western Hemisphere													
Chile	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	397	4	0	426	565
Other Western Hemisphere	3,701	0	225	0	289	0	0	90	273	0	0	1,128	4,930
Subtotal Other	57,227	7,432	4,898	380	4,340	627	33	1,805	14,654	354	1,004	35,306	92,516
Total Imports	91,080	7,432	5,919	380	4,593	830	33	1,806	21,410	570	1,478	44,449	135,528

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil	LPG	Unrefined Petroleum Oils	Gasoline (Including Motor Gasoline)	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Napthas	Other Prod. acts 2	Total Prod. Units	Total Petro. (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	0	2,481	3,934
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	3,251	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	198	3,428
United Arab Emirates	851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	851
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,514	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	(9)	2,679	8,194
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	289	289
Nigeria	2,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,381
Venezuela	3,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,064
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	289	5,183
Other													
Angola	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,418	0	0	4,440	13,320
Australia	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	0
Brunei	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	519	519
Canada	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	700	700
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	13	0	153	153
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	190	190
Egypt	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
France	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	2,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	0	1	916	3,330
Indonesia	1,038	98	0	0	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	2,049
Japan	592	0	1,347	0	0	220	0	0	4,789	0	(9)	6,383	9,383
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	231	84	254	0	26	189	516	111	258	846	1,507
Romania	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
Tunisia	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
United Kingdom	3,002	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	3,236
Virgin Islands	0	0	297	0	1,546	387	0	1,139	4,295	0	0	6,264	8,354
Other Western Hemisphere	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	395	395
Subtotal Other	12,293	414	1,917	94	3,510	607	30	1,517	13,195	124	293	21,663	33,896
Total Imports	36,237	414	2,652	54	3,761	830	33	1,517	18,094	124	294	28,783	55,020
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Synthetic Naphthas	Other Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II													
Other OPEC													
Iran	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543
Saudi Arabia	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432
Venezuela	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830
Other													
Canada	6,537	4,892	282	306	136	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	12,872
Egypt	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,437
United Kingdom	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	941
Other Western	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Hong Kong	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
Other Eastern Hemisphere	11,533	4,892	282	306	136	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	17,169
Subtotal Other	13,353	4,892	282	306	136	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	15,499
Total Imports													639
PAD District III													
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	1,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	1,885
Saudi Arabia	5,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,319
United Arab Emirates	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	7,607
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867
Iran	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	854
Nigeria	2,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,278
Venezuela	1,455	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	227	1,236	2,733
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,444	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	227	1,236	6,963
Other													
Bahamas	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	1,575	51
Bolivia	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congo	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	859
Egypt	10,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,022
Mexico	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	539
Netherlands	1,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,907
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinidad and Tobago	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273
United Kingdom	4,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,988
Virgin Islands	0	0	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	306	85

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Code CU 1	LPG	Unrefined Crude	Gasoline Blending Components	Engine Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Petrol- eum 2	Total Petrol- eum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III													
Other													
Other Western													
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	4	0	31	31
Other Western Hemisphere	2,145	0	395	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	50	2,438	2,477
Other	31,282	839	2,443	0	(9)	0	0	30	839	108	387	35,425	35,425
Subtotal Other													1,175
Total Imports	44,407	839	2,717	0	(9)	0	0	30	1,746	265	824	50,718	50,718
PAD District IV													
Other													
United States	1,507	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	90	722	2,280
Subtotal Other	1,507	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	90	722	2,280
Total Imports	1,507	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	90	722	2,280
PAD District V													
Arab OPEC													
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	235
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	235
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	4,501	0	0	0	101	0	0	(9)	39	0	0	141	4,642
Venezuela	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,753	0	0	0	101	0	0	(9)	39	0	0	141	4,893
Other													
Canada	304	664	7	20	17	0	1	1	0	16	10	756	1,040
Malaysia	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	468
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	17	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	432	432
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	518	0	0	0	76	0	0	594	594
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	80	107	0	29	365	365
Subtotal Other	771	664	259	20	592	0	1	248	258	16	56	2,122	2,894
Total Imports	5,594	664	258	20	693	0	1	248	305	16	292	2,498	8,062

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthalene, less than 800 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) <sup>1</sup>	0	1,887	0	0	1,958	3,845
Liquidified Petroleum Gases	32	1,696	1,732	(9)	202	3,663
Ethane	(9)	14	0	0	0	14
Propane	18	677	1,306	(9)	81	2,078
Butane	0	1,019	427	(9)	121	1,565
Bidene-Propene Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	(9)	(9)	0	12	14
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(9)	0	0	0	1	(9)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(9)	0	226	0	37	272
Kerosene	19	0	0	0	(9)	10
Aviation Fuel Oil	528	7	2,762	0	1,071	5,361
Residual Fuel Oil	671	0	4,632	0	3,822	9,123
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	44	5	7	2	7	65
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	56	68	0	112	237
Special Naphthas	3	1	145	1	42	202
Lubricants	215	0	0	1	44	459
Wax	6	1	11	0	4	21
Asphaltum Coke	610	87	2,328	0	3,256	7,231
Asphalt	57	1	(9)	(9)	1	60
Amidol	12	1	24	(9)	2	39
Miscellaneous Products	2,160	1,806	13,985	3	8,573	26,549
Total Product Exports	2,180	3,475	13,985	3	10,591	30,174

<sup>1</sup> Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Refined Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubricants	Wax	Propane	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Algeria	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	50	(1)	50	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	100	(1)	100	18
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565
Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,667	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,956
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rep. of South Africa	1,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,488

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	LPG	Refined Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Social Naphtenes	Lubricants	Wax	Petro. Base Crude	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Brazil Arabia	0	(9)	0	0	0	1,593	2	19	0	0	0	1	21	71
Spain	0	(9)	0	0	278	223	0	(9)	(9)	918	0	5	2,216	71
Spain	0	(9)	39	0	0	248	0	(9)	(9)	1,590	0	70	1,690	52
Spain	0	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	(9)	18	0	(9)	2	14
Sweden	0	(9)	0	0	215	215	0	1	(9)	0	(9)	2	433	11
Switzerland	0	(9)	0	0	0	328	(9)	1	(9)	0	0	(9)	327	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	(9)	0	0	44	51	2
Thailand and Tokyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	(9)	(9)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	14	0	0	0	1	15	(9)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	1	0	59	0	(9)	50	2
United Kingdom	0	(9)	0	0	215	493	(9)	77	(9)	(9)	(9)	1	780	25
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	67	0	(9)	101	3
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	1	0	0	(9)	1	(9)
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	(9)	0	0	1	63	2
Yugoslavia	0	4	0	0	0	307	0	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	308	10
West Germany	0	0	0	(9)	(9)	0	(9)	2	(9)	234	0	3	244	8
Other	470	108	0	0	0	75	(9)	8	(9)	86	(9)	1	760	24
Total	3,625	3,625	14	272	5,361	9,125	42	419	21	7,221	60	340	30,174	873

<sup>1</sup> Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because of the small quantities involved.

(9) are not reported because they are less than 100 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian Coast	Total	Appalachian Coast	Ind. Ill., Ky.	Minn. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Rocky Mtn.
<b>Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)</b>															
Refinery	—	—	15,469	—	—	—	—	15,368	—	—	—	—	45,303	2,416	24,230
Tank farms and pipelines	—	—	1,807	—	—	—	—	61,190	—	—	—	—	101,204	11,250	33,981
Leases	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	1,884	—	—	—	—	17,253	1,438	1,576
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,813	0	300,813
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaskan In-Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,703
Total	—	—	17,534	—	—	—	—	78,132	—	—	—	—	464,813	15,084	85,850
															661,463
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)</b>															
Refinery	39,812	3,393	43,205	706	45,748	6,850	19,939	73,303	10,631	72,288	48,513	4,807	1,602	137,742	15,188
Bulk Terminal	—	—	143,097	—	—	—	—	92,343	—	—	—	—	—	71,346	3,245
Pipeline	—	—	28,879	—	—	—	—	30,450	—	—	—	—	—	39,666	3,077
Natural Gas Processing Plant	155	48	203	0	243	62	1,018	1,323	1,682	1,661	667	61	197	4,008	263
Total	—	—	215,080	—	—	—	—	202,395	—	—	—	—	—	253,862	21,783
															90,032
<b>Natural Gasoline and Isopentane</b>															
Refinery	3	0	3	0	26	61	96	183	81	81	127	0	12	301	13
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	—	—	1,191	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	754	130
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	4	0	0	24	17	105	145	338	164	137	27	36	704	49
Total	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	1,768	—	—	—	—	—	2,950	192
															5,186
<b>Unrefined Petroleum</b>															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	—	—	—	—	—	648	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426	—	—	—	—	—	1,232	325
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	1	438	405	112	1,206	67	2	14	1,501	31
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	3,642	386
															5,166
<b>Plant Condensate</b>															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	15	29	0	77	0	181	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	13	34	25	7	11	6	1,201	6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1,457	6
															3,480
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gases</b>															
Refinery	668	18	686	144	1,473	143	570	2,330	222	1,853	2,945	34	35	3,699	317
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,094	—	—	—	—	18,041	—	—	—	—	—	38,558	59
Pipeline	—	—	2,545	—	—	—	—	6,440	—	—	—	—	—	3,376	40
Natural Gas Processing Plant	139	44	183	0	117	40	403	566	1,120	186	476	40	144	1,948	140
Total	—	—	5,208	—	—	—	—	27,377	—	—	—	—	—	48,251	566
															1,741
<b>Ethane</b>															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	335	0	0	0	335	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,043	—	—	—	—	—	1,107	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	260	0
															2,296

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	Appala- chian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., Ky.	Mitt., Wisc., Dato.	Chal- hams, Wn.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Coast	L.A. Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Ethane																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	25	0	19	44	0	1	0	1	0	2	7	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2,150	0	0	0	0	1,794	7	0	53	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	52	0	0	127	0	1	129	0	4	316	0	0	320	0	0	500	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	52	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	500	
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	513	5	518	3	967	37	291	1,290	02	510	969	2	2	1,385	138	245	
Bulk Terminal	0	1,847	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	0	0	20,627	59	229	33,761	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	5	0	7,200	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	109	41	150	0	82	30	188	350	340	33	357	16	77	823	65	36	1,384
Total	0	4,974	0	0	0	0	0	15,423	0	0	0	0	24,250	284	509	45,890	
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	2	0	36	0	2	26
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	2	36
Balance For Other Uses																	
Refinery	103	0	103	85	237	65	134	521	47	279	495	7	2	740	155	534	2,953
Bulk Terminal	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	6,162	0	274	8,365
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	0	0	1,654
Natural Gas Processing Plant	29	1	30	0	21	0	164	193	320	64	71	12	50	517	84	12	788
Total	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	3,101	0	0	0	0	0	6,176	191	820	12,755
Balance-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	15	14	0	12	43	5	140	150
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	152	520
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	679
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	0	2	0	14	0	3	18
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	5	275	1,380
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,579	0	0	10,549
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	35	0	1,064
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	26	28	394	1	0	0	8	403	0	0	431
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,512	35	0	12,044

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	Appalachian oil #1	East Coast	Total	Appalachian oil #2	Ind. oil #3	Min. oil #4	Waco, Tex. #5	Oil #6	Texas Inland Coast	Lt. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast		
<b>Isobutane</b>																	
Refinery	0	13	13	58	150	32	144	13	92	415	241	9	670	22	36	1,506	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	7	2	11	—	60	61	48	9	187	2	1	213	
Total	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	2,278	—	—	—	4,075	24	135	7,529	
<b>Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol</b>																	
Refinery	73	0	73	0	102	0	0	—	102	1	49	0	128	0	6	309	
Total	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	128	0	6	309	
<b>Unrefined Oils</b>																	
Refinery	2,658	205	2,863	39	2,508	114	1,004	163	964	8,256	5,352	101	14,208	488	5,118	26,997	
Isobutane and Lighter	1,961	31	1,992	0	1,745	5	411	40	632	5,033	2,033	5	8,003	309	4,018	16,886	
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,985	340	6,325	61	4,818	295	1,669	389	954	11,065	7,935	151	20,494	951	12,706	27,199	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,374	88	1,462	1	2,094	10	1,266	60	408	2,559	2,346	90	7,235	239	1,135	11,183	
Residual	11,805	962	12,767	101	11,456	424	4,390	642	2,602	28,773	10,686	257	51,290	2,884	26,091	110,275	
Total	4,526	131	4,657	32	5,945	514	2,041	165	1,622	8,206	5,314	208	16,017	2,240	8,450	40,815	
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b>																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	111	0	12	123	86	102	210	0	406	0	19	548	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total Finished Motor Gasoline</b>																	
Refinery	6,291	284	6,575	107	6,181	1,703	4,334	679	2,161	8,491	5,593	186	17,077	2,792	8,114	40,888	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Finished Lead Motor Gasoline</b>																	
Refinery	2,816	174	2,990	73	4,051	1,116	2,902	390	1,158	3,858	2,542	192	8,160	1,794	3,107	23,003	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Ill. & Ky.	Mid. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Ark. Miss.	Rocky Mt.						
<b>Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline</b>																	
Refinery	3,675	110	3,785	34	4,130	502	1,732	6,498	960	4,533	2,021	84	8,917	1,090	5,007	25,265	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	22,066	—	—	—	—	16,745	—	—	—	—	—	6,170	718	3,267	51,866
Pipeline	—	—	6,312	—	—	—	—	7,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	1,108	24,822
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	—	—	32,165	—	—	—	—	31,098	—	—	—	—	—	24,214	2,250	12,362	102,089
<b>Finished Aviation Gasoline</b>																	
Refinery	24	0	24	0	114	0	22	136	31	237	162	0	510	48	241	937	1,468
Bulk Terminal	—	—	423	—	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	150	11	451	1,048	2,464
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	78	0	0	0	78
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	447	—	—	—	—	635	—	—	—	—	767	57	692	1,098	2,698
<b>Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel</b>																	
Refinery	258	40	296	0	505	56	213	774	266	877	419	161	1,658	271	850	4,049	11,551
Bulk Terminal	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	237	9	574	1,865	2,683
Pipeline	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—	575	101	301	2,400	3,010
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	2,670	381	1,835	7,614	7,614
Total	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	2,670	381	1,835	7,614	7,614
<b>Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel</b>																	
Refinery	1,068	0	1,068	35	1,279	94	223	1,541	306	2,258	2,023	16	19	4,622	380	3,639	11,551
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,951	—	—	—	—	3,337	—	—	—	—	1,777	148	2,130	12,883	18,283
Pipeline	—	—	3,041	—	—	—	—	2,517	—	—	—	—	3,981	154	518	10,211	15,211
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	9,671	—	—	—	—	7,825	—	—	—	—	3,981	682	6,067	34,245	34,245
Total	—	—	19,671	—	—	—	—	19,671	—	—	—	—	19,671	682	6,067	34,245	34,245
<b>Kerosene</b>																	
Refinery	173	61	234	0	785	46	343	1,172	46	882	519	8	72	1,527	12	1,307	3,075
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,393	—	—	—	—	1,614	—	—	—	—	324	26	75	5,202	6,728
Pipeline	—	—	980	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	536	0	0	1,076	2,612
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Total	—	—	3,957	—	—	—	—	2,766	—	—	—	—	862	26	75	2,205	6,395
<b>Distillate Fuel Oils</b>																	
Refinery	7,086	326	7,412	52	8,026	1,851	4,510	14,459	1,233	7,599	4,433	932	340	14,537	2,504	6,061	42,077
Bulk Terminal	—	—	54,720	—	—	—	—	23,475	—	—	—	—	—	8,273	872	6,334	80,214
Pipeline	—	—	6,912	—	—	—	—	8,761	—	—	—	—	—	5,507	715	1,146	20,441
Total	—	—	68,644	—	—	—	—	46,695	—	—	—	—	—	14,317	1,991	8,543	142,732
<b>Distillate Fuel Oils</b>																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	71,116	—	—	—	—	47,205	—	—	—	—	—	31,710	4,091	14,061	105,194
<b>Residual Fuel Oils</b>																	
Refinery	3,724	126	3,850	56	3,256	359	165	2,858	865	4,744	4,351	217	44	8,722	542	8,278	33,728
Bulk Terminal	—	—	26,018	—	—	—	—	2,153	—	—	—	—	—	6,255	1	2,182	36,961
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	15	15
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	29,868	—	—	—	—	4,011	—	—	—	—	—	14,977	542	8,278	80,695

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian Gulf Coast	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Mid., W. Va., Mo.	Chas. Mar.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.		New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.
<b>Asphalt &lt; 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock</b>																
Refinery	137	0	137	0	79	0	99	176	23	942	460	9	1,504	0	210	2,029
Total	137	0	137	0	79	0	99	176	23	942	460	9	1,504	0	210	2,029
<b>Other Oils &gt; 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock</b>																
Refinery	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	131	352	953	220	37	1,562	0	388	2,587
Total	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	131	352	953	220	37	1,562	0	388	2,587
<b>Special Naphthas</b>																
Refinery	26	50	76	0	196	0	161	257	32	1,170	70	132	1,454	9	185	2,031
Bulk Terminal	—	—	807	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	24	0	31	1,116
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	1,116
Total	—	—	807	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	137	0	31	1,116
<b>Lubricants</b>																
Refinery	1,092	1,107	2,199	0	619	0	724	1,543	42	3,981	1,417	582	6,022	90	755	10,509
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	1,126	—	—	—	—	—	348	3	322	3,325
Total	—	—	3,596	—	—	—	2,669	—	—	—	—	—	6,370	93	1,077	14,835
<b>Wax</b>																
Refinery	24	160	184	0	39	0	54	67	26	210	158	52	456	6	53	788
Total	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	456	6	53	788
<b>Petroleum Coke</b>																
Refinery	854	0	854	0	905	191	984	2,080	0	135	344	270	749	813	2,540	7,036
Total	854	0	854	0	905	191	984	2,080	0	135	344	270	749	813	2,540	7,036
<b>Asphalt and Road Oil</b>																
Refinery	1,541	60	1,601	260	2,753	1,359	1,019	5,291	677	452	1,097	766	3,199	1,708	14,527	19,907
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,801	—	—	—	3,181	—	—	—	—	—	278	62	146	6,470
Total	—	—	4,411	—	—	—	6,572	—	—	—	—	—	3,476	1,050	1,094	19,907
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b>																
Refinery	372	47	419	1	67	14	14	96	21	374	337	39	771	0	211	1,437
Bulk Terminal	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	99	0	61	420
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	226
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	—	0	3	0	3	60	2	0	0	1	63	1	0	67
Total	—	—	596	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	1,119	1	262	2,210
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b>	—	—	232,614	—	—	—	—	280,567	—	—	—	—	716,075	96,567	164,672	1,452,795

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	I	II	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	110	0	0	36	0	0	0	382	1,488	0	0	0	0	3,064	0 16,545
Petroleum Products	7,599	424	0	3,254	6,002	2,373	0	82,690	23,620	0	1,136	245	1,259	629	0 187
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0 0
Unfractionated Steam	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	258	0	0	0 0
Paint Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	61	0	910	2,023	278	0	2,675	6,800	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Gasoline Blending Components	5,430	0	0	1,663	1,879	1,290	0	45,698	4,576	0	1,604	415	0	796	0 0
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,901	0	0	728	1,345	825	0	15,085	4,576	0	563	282	0	541	0 0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,549	0	0	653	1,034	621	0	26,711	4,598	0	441	133	0	525	0 0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	183	0	0	32	0	0	0	107	59	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	145	47	695	0	464	37	0	81	0	34	0	0 0
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	110	0	0	176	2	0	0	7,817	2,413	0	204	0	70	0	0 0
Kerosene	1,379	10	0	176	717	169	0	19,525	2,427	0	368	197	0	269	0 0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	0	3,756	427	0	478	0	0	629	0 173
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	73	13	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Naphtene and Other Oils for Petro.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	448	92	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Special Naphtene	0	65	0	8	58	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0 6
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	179	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Asphalt and Road Oil	42	89	0	165	10	0	0	548	43	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Miscellaneous Products	7,569	434	0	3,250	6,002	2,373	0	82,672	25,109	0	2,384	245	1,259	3,023	0 16,732
Total All Products															

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, January 1983

[illegible]

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	II	V	I	New Eng	Cent AE	Low AE	II	V	I	II	III	
Crude Oil	110	0	0	36	0	0	0	392	0	392	0	1,459	0	3,084	0	
Petroleum Products	1,820	424	0	409	786	0	20,475	2,225	3,690	14,570	2,174	653	658	0	187	
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	324	25	0	0	0	0	
Refined Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	563	0	563	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,292	0	0	175	0	0	10,168	803	663	9,713	701	72	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	19	22	108	6	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	54	0	0	16	0	0	2,247	187	89	1,971	202	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	35	0	0	2	0	0	2,247	186	81	1,971	202	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	410	10	0	36	134	0	2,255	546	21	1,432	344	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	2,756	542	1,120	1,094	427	476	609	0	173	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	11	0	0	73	0	41	32	13	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	30	222	186	92	0	0	0	0	
Lubricants	0	65	0	8	59	0	521	0	468	113	139	105	0	8	0	
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	171	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	42	82	0	20	10	0	648	5	569	72	43	0	0	0	0	
Total	1,920	424	0	445	786	0	20,487	2,225	4,072	14,370	3,653	653	3,693	0	16,732	

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PAD I	Ship- ments from PAD I	Net Receipts into PAD I	Receipts into PAD II	Ship- ments from PAD II	Net Receipts into PAD II	Receipts into PAD III	Ship- ments from PAD III	Net Receipts into PAD III	Receipts into PAD IV	Ship- ments from PAD IV	Net Receipts into PAD IV	Receipts into PAD V	Ship- ments from PAD V	Net Receipts into PAD V
<b>Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)</b>	3,482	110	3,362	1,569	36	1,523	18,545	1,881	14,664	0	0	0	0	18,508	-18,509
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	86,263	7,893	78,560	32,155	11,689	20,466	6,821	108,484	-101,563	2,373	2,643	-270	3,643	816	2,827
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	353	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plum Condensed Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Petroleum Gasoline	0	0	0	1,542	30	1,512	268	1,460	-1,192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gasoline	3,785	61	3,724	6,600	3,211	3,389	2,084	6,475	-7,291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil	284	8	255	9	0	9	0	0	0	278	0	278	0	0	278
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	48,569	5,400	43,169	14,441	4,802	9,639	1,979	56,256	-54,277	1,250	1,251	48	1,810	0	1,810
Finished Motor Gasoline	30,713	2,901	27,812	7,481	2,402	5,079	1,045	24,346	-23,301	829	843	-214	1,144	0	1,144
Finished Motor Gasoline	27,646	2,549	25,097	6,900	2,400	4,499	934	31,450	-30,516	891	358	283	666	0	666
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	187	19	174	72	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	488	81	315	2,680	887	1,793	47	10,264	-10,217	595	75	520	274	0	274
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,482	35	7,415	1,815	123	1,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	16,711	1,209	17,342	4,180	1,043	3,137	735	21,547	-20,812	150	566	-410	757	0	757
Residual Fuel Oil	3,519	206	3,313	487	718	-291	963	3,059	-2,096	0	0	0	478	682	-286
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	84	0	84	13	8	2	0	86	-86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	486	0	486	0	0	0	0	540	-540	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Refractor	529	65	464	139	67	72	130	786	-635	0	0	0	106	6	106
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	258	0	258	179	0	179	0	410	-410	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macadam and Bitumen	811	124	687	88	175	-90	82	689	-597	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total All Products</b>	89,855	7,933	81,922	33,754	11,725	22,029	23,456	110,365	-86,699	2,973	2,643	-270	3,643	20,425	-18,782

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAO District I			PAO District II			PAO District III			PAO District IV			United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Mich., Wisc., Ohio	Total	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.					
Residual Fuel Oil	4,264	170	4,434	104	2,647	191	378	3,220	1,004	7,008	3,581	405	78	12,077	313	8,948	25,260
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	3,534	40	3,574	0	1,920	0	108	111	498	473	111	111	9	1,200	58	847	2,582
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,326	125	2,451	104	1,727	101	270	850	506	1,535	2,410	294	69	806	40	1,000	2,976
greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,502	128	1,630	0	1,003	191	143	2,197	6	5,529	2,314	107	65	7,871	195	5,594	17,227

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAO District I		Total	PAO District II			Total	PAO District III			Total	PAO District IV		Total	PAO District V	United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian		Ind., Ill., Ky.	Mich., Wisc., Ohio	Chas. Tenn., Mo.		Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.		New Mexico	Rocky Mt.				West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil = 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	467	44	511	0	140	0	0	140	25	184	91	15	14	369	93	490	1,609
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,794	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	5	8,078
Total	—	—	7,205	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	372	93	495	9,476
Residual Fuel Oil = 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	2,393	4	2,397	56	694	0	62	812	199	1,151	1,565	18	2	2,325	108	2,615	8,957
Bulk Terminal	—	—	9,921	—	—	—	—	577	—	—	—	—	—	3,106	0	250	12,564
Total	—	—	11,418	—	—	—	—	1,389	—	—	—	—	—	6,041	108	2,865	21,321
Residual Fuel Oil = Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	964	78	1,042	0	1,432	359	103	1,884	102	3,429	2,695	184	28	5,418	341	3,673	13,258
Bulk Terminal	—	—	10,204	—	—	—	—	1,506	—	—	—	—	—	3,498	0	1,927	17,124
Total	—	—	11,146	—	—	—	—	3,389	—	—	—	—	—	9,908	341	5,600	30,382

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAO Districts, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	II	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	2,756	542	1,120	1,094	427	476	629	0	173
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	13	0	0	539	347	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	206	0	121	584	0	2,217	195	938	1,094	427	476	629	0	173

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
<b>Arab OPEC</b>				
Algeria .....	2,660	139	0	2,806
Bahrain .....	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>2,660</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,698</b>
<b>Other OPEC</b>				
Ecuador .....	0	0	289	289
Libya .....	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	0	29	(9)	39
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0
Australia .....	0	0	0	0
Bolivia .....	310	0	200	510
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	700	0	0	700
Chile .....	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica .....	0	0	0	0
Cuba .....	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic .....	0	0	0	0
Egypt .....	17	160	207	454
France .....	0	0	0	0
Germany .....	0	0	0	0
Ghana .....	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	170	0	0	170
Japan .....	0	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	0	0	1,167	1,167
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	3,818	3,818
Norway .....	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China .....	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0
Romania .....	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	0	0	0	0
Tanzania .....	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia .....	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Other</b> .....	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>4,995</b>
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>7,775</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>10,524</b>	<b>21,410</b>

(9) Less than 290 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, January 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
<b>PAD District I</b>	7,071	2,533	9,390	10,094
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	193	2,161	2,354
Illinois	0	0	423	423
Maine	0	0	41	41
Massachusetts	348	56	43	778
Michigan	0	161	1,032	1,572
New Jersey	385	932	1,091	2,408
New York	4,884	404	2,374	7,662
North Carolina	0	0	287	287
North Dakota	0	430	0	430
Rhode Island	1,495	0	89	1,584
South Carolina	0	0	64	64
South Dakota	0	0	484	484
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	150	0	150
<b>PAD District II</b>	17	100	58	255
Michigan	17	100	0	197
Minnesota	0	0	20	20
North Dakota	0	0	37	37
<b>PAD District III</b>	684	0	1,062	1,746
Louisiana	2	0	130	132
Texas	682	0	932	1,615
<b>PAD District IV</b>	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
<b>PAD District V</b>	2	237	6	265
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	0	0	2
California	0	0	5	5
Hawaii	0	287	0	287
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
<b>All PAD Districts</b>	7,775	3,111	10,524	21,410

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Min., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																
Refinery	—	—	15,182	—	—	—	—	15,211	—	—	—	—	—	41,525	1,793	25,310
Terminal	—	—	2,503	—	—	—	—	61,003	—	—	—	—	—	100,810	10,302	30,819
Storage	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	17,535	1,459	1,805
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	230,827	0	0
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	22,643
Total	—	—	17,550	—	—	—	—	79,259	—	—	—	—	—	433,697	13,481	80,577
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																
Refinery	42,868	3,632	46,498	888	42,571	6,293	26,032	69,782	10,287	71,175	47,632	5,371	1,441	135,905	14,515	65,265
Terminal	—	—	150,717	—	—	—	—	89,498	—	—	—	—	—	86,349	3,021	26,956
Storage	—	—	30,042	—	—	—	—	35,301	—	—	—	—	—	41,295	2,840	4,201
Natural Gas Processing Plant	201	53	256	0	249	40	1,180	1,478	2,050	957	647	80	193	3,976	228	94
Total	—	—	236,253	—	—	—	—	196,257	—	—	—	—	—	357,357	20,674	95,765
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																
Refinery	2	0	2	0	28	135	105	268	37	86	173	1	24	324	8	630
Terminal	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	—	1,070	0	3,409
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	415	162	5
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	733	36	18
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	6	8	0	25	16	86	137	316	214	451	31	21	733	36	18
Total	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	2,204	—	—	—	—	—	3,348	226	51
Unrefined Petroleum Stream																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terminal	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1,555	—	—	—	—	—	444	0	0
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	551	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	707	28	1
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	101	2	656	659	82	595	4	1	15	1,162	28	1
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,308	—	—	—	—	—	1,762	28	1
Petroleum Condensate																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	12	86	0	82	0	130	0	185
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,153	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,153	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	7	40	36	4	9	0	89	8	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	8	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																
Refinery	867	16	883	189	1,621	134	663	2,516	253	1,615	2,406	22	23	4,320	353	1,038
Terminal	—	—	2,592	—	—	—	—	10,848	—	—	—	—	—	51,331	102	1,541
Storage	—	—	2,531	—	—	—	—	8,235	—	—	—	—	—	6,081	429	0
Pipeline	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	871	1,360	146	467	38	157	2,119	115	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	184	40	224	0	117	31	523	871	1,360	146	467	38	157	2,119	115	0
Total	—	—	6,106	—	—	—	—	20,960	—	—	—	—	—	63,322	962	2,584
Ethane																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	377	0	0	0	377	0	0
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	—	—	—	—	—	2,915	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,325	—	—	—	—	—	373	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Miss., Wisc., La.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Pack. W.	Dist. V	West Coast
<b>Ethane</b>														
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	28	53	195	1	0	0	196	1	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	28	2,109	—	—	—	—	3,681	1	0
<b>Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b>														
Refinery	55	0	55	0	0	2	92	0	5	417	0	422	0	569
Bulk Terminal	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	0	55	0	0	2	92	—	—	—	—	422	0	569
<b>Propane For Other Uses</b>														
Refinery	650	0	650	4	1,191	39	322	1,536	77	668	1,005	3	5	1,278
Bulk Terminal	—	2,224	—	—	—	—	—	13,094	—	—	—	—	27,511	101
Pipeline	—	2,418	—	—	—	—	—	3,033	—	—	—	—	1,835	121
Natural Gas Processing Plant	172	41	213	0	55	20	266	251	642	37	79	1,152	75	89
Total	822	2,683	3,505	4	1,246	59	1,400	18,514	—	—	—	—	32,257	430
<b>Butane For Petro. Feed Use</b>														
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	2	0	43
Bulk Terminal	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	17	—	17	—	—	—	24	0	43
<b>Butane For Other Uses</b>														
Refinery	102	0	102	162	308	53	194	617	74	379	543	4	4	1,004
Bulk Terminal	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	1,409	—	—	—	—	8,180	135
Pipeline	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	1,123	—	—	—	—	1,126	144
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	6	17	0	17	8	211	237	360	50	82	9	34	545
Total	113	386	499	162	325	61	405	3,386	—	—	—	—	10,863	338
<b>Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use</b>														
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pipeline	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses</b>														
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	7	29	14
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,415	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	22	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—	—	—	—	1,574	14
<b>Ethane-Propane Mixtures</b>														
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,852	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960	123
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	65	84	1	0	36	106	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	135	184	—	—	—	8,958	123

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Min., W. Va.	Chla. K. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Atla.	Total		PAD Rocky Mt.
<b>Isobutane</b>															
Refinery	0	8	8	8	53	124	25	184	348	100	133	422	13	7	685
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
<b>Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol</b>															
Refinery	83	25	109	0	70	0	0	70	1	86	40	0	0	127	0
Total	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	127	0
<b>Unfinished Oils</b>															
Refinery	3,385	315	3,699	43	2,570	122	1,123	3,874	731	6,208	4,268	141	95	11,521	429
Kerosene and Lighter	1,890	9	1,900	0	2,050	6	752	2,810	416	6,003	1,343	36	5	7,853	324
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oil	5,794	357	6,151	87	4,708	325	1,802	6,922	540	11,502	8,276	673	158	16,438	810
Heavy Gas Oils	1,711	309	2,020	4	2,896	21	1,247	4,170	542	3,560	3,219	45	0	7,366	1,046
Residuum	12,662	990	13,652	134	12,234	476	4,940	17,704	2,597	27,373	15,106	895	238	46,259	2,697
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,942
<b>Motor Gasoline Blending Components</b>															
Refinery	4,926	105	5,031	32	5,003	683	1,078	6,824	1,269	8,308	6,360	100	183	16,358	2,473
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,514
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b>															
Refinery	5	0	5	0	140	0	0	140	37	70	309	0	0	316	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
<b>Total Finished Motor Gasoline</b>															
Refinery	6,031	327	6,358	107	5,620	1,315	3,744	11,092	2,305	8,160	6,595	984	508	18,123	2,584
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,345
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,513
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,714
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,264
<b>Total Finished Motor Gasoline</b>															
Refinery	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202,637
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
<b>Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline</b>															
Refinery	2,534	137	2,671	48	2,778	852	2,125	5,800	1,263	3,769	3,050	706	102	9,180	1,059
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,553
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,183
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,540
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,449
<b>Other Petroleum Products</b>															
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1962  
(Thousands of barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States			
	Excl. Coast	Apalachicola	Total	Apalachicola	Ind. Ill. Ky.	Min. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,497	120	3,627	59	3,142	463	1,019	5,333	1,013	4,291	3,305	229	106	8,943	996	4,020	23,696
Bulk Terminal	—	—	22,283	—	—	—	—	17,655	—	—	—	—	—	6,646	656	6,073	40,626
Pipeline	—	—	8,151	—	—	—	—	7,277	—	—	—	—	—	9,969	478	1,151	27,078
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12
Total	—	—	34,100	—	—	—	—	26,528	—	—	—	—	—	25,578	2,132	12,044	190,382
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	12	0	12	0	81	0	29	110	22	365	92	0	0	479	44	223	889
Bulk Terminal	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	—	96	23	391	1,329
Pipeline	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0	33
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74
Total	—	—	428	—	—	—	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	653	67	614	2,314
Naphtea-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	251	36	287	0	416	29	270	715	292	520	467	190	126	1,597	251	851	3,081
Bulk Terminal	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	396	—	—	—	—	—	112	13	0	525
Pipeline	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	558	65	236	1,813
Total	—	—	1,384	—	—	—	—	1,310	—	—	—	—	—	2,367	349	1,779	7,189
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,191	0	1,191	43	1,172	104	202	1,521	305	1,813	2,292	17	29	4,410	379	3,019	10,520
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,069	—	—	—	—	3,447	—	—	—	—	—	1,507	150	1,382	11,875
Pipeline	—	—	3,346	—	—	—	—	2,342	—	—	—	—	—	3,067	109	682	8,006
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	9,608	—	—	—	—	7,310	—	—	—	—	—	9,054	838	5,423	32,001
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene																	
Refinery	307	90	397	0	592	44	223	859	52	840	449	8	54	1,403	13	97	2,769
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,436	—	—	—	—	1,738	—	—	—	—	—	408	29	49	6,650
Pipeline	—	—	593	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	576	0	1	1,354
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	—	—	5,426	—	—	—	—	2,769	—	—	—	—	—	2,386	42	147	10,782
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,086	505	8,591	63	7,279	2,119	4,670	14,421	1,381	8,256	5,192	1,311	353	18,593	2,463	5,981	48,049
Bulk Terminal	—	—	69,573	—	—	—	—	24,169	—	—	—	—	—	9,344	460	9,618	129,564
Pipeline	—	—	7,317	—	—	—	—	9,530	—	—	—	—	—	8,953	728	1,106	27,964
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	—	—	84,581	—	—	—	—	48,221	—	—	—	—	—	34,921	4,051	13,705	195,579
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,403	137	4,540	111	2,500	379	158	3,149	317	5,150	4,460	279	40	10,246	634	7,620	26,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	31,086	—	—	—	—	2,294	—	—	—	—	—	6,451	0	2,191	41,982
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	17	16
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	35,696	—	—	—	—	5,383	—	—	—	—	—	16,698	654	9,629	68,229
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

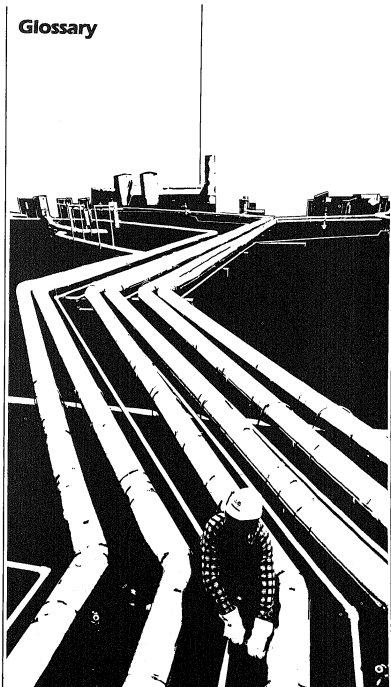
See footnotes at end of table.







## Glossary





# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

**Alcohol.** The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group;  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ . Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

**Alkylation.** A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

**API Gravity.** An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

**Aromatics.** Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

**Asphalt.** A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

**ASTM.** The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

**Aviation Gasoline, Finished.** All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

**Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

**Barrels per Calendar Day.** The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

**Barrels Per Stream Day.** The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

**Bi-metallic.** A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

**Butane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

**Isobutane.** A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Normal Butane.** A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

**Other Butanes.** All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

**Butane-Propane Mixtures.** Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Butylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$ , recovered from refinery processes.

**Catalytic Cracking.** The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

**Catalytic Hydrocracking.** A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

**Catalytic Hydrotreating.** A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphtha, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

**Catalytic Reforming.** The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthes to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

**Conventional.** A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

**Coal.** A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

**Crude Distillation.** The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

**Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate).** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

**Domestic.** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

**Foreign.** Crude oil produced outside the United States.

**Delayed Cooking.** A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

**Distillate Fuel Oil.** A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-end-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

**No. 1 Fuel Oil.** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 2 Fuel Oil.** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

**No. 1-D.** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

**No. 2-D.** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

**No. 4 Fuel Oil.** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

**Eastern Hemisphere.** That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

**Electric Energy (Purchased).** Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

**Ethane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

**Ethane-Propane Mixtures.** Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Ethylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

**Field Production.** Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

**Fluid Coking.** A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

**Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

**Gas Oil.** A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

**Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel.** The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

**Isomerization.** A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

**Kerosene.** A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3899: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

**Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

**Lease Condensate.** A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG).** Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

**Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG).** Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

**Lubricating Oils.** A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

**Bright Stock.** A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as desphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

**Neutral.** A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

**Other.** A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coal-tar, and red oils.

**Middle Distillates.** A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

**Miscellaneous Products.** Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

**Motor Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

**Motor Gasoline, Finished.** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 8 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

**Finished Leaded Gasoline.** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

**Finished Unleaded Gasoline.** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasoline. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

**Gasohol.** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

**Motor Gasoline, Total.** Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

**Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.** A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

**Natural Gas.** A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

**Natural Gas Field Facility.** A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids.** Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

**Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.** A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

**OPEC.** The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

**Operable Distillation Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

**Other Hydrocarbons.** Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

**Petrochemical Feedstock Use.** Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

**Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point.** A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point.** Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Petroleum Coke.** A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

**Marketable Coke.** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

**Catalyst Coke.** In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

**Petroleum Products.** Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

**Petroleum Refinery.** An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

**Plant Condensate.** One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

**Petroleum Refinery.** An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

**Plant Condensate.** One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

**Primary Stocks.** Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

**Propane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Propylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

**Residual Fuel Oil.** The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D398 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification MFL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

**Road Oil.** Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

**Special Naphthas.** All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

**Steam (Purchased).** Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

**Still Gas (Refinery Gas).** Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

**Petrochemical Feedstock Use.** Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

**Fuel Use.** All other still gas.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).** Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

**Thermal Cracking.** A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

**Unfinished Oils.** Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

**Unfractionated Streams.** Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

**Vacuum Distillation.** Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

**Visbreaking.** A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

**Wax.** A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

**Microcrystalline Wax.** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-80 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-80 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

**Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

**Crystalline-Other Wax.** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

**Western Hemisphere.** That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.



# Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

## PAD District I

**East Coast:** District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

**Appalachian #1:** The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

## PAD District II

**Appalachian #2:** The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

**Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

**Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota:** The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri:** The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

## PAD District III

**Texas Inland:** The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

**Texas Gulf Coast:** The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

**Louisiana Gulf Coast:** The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

**North Louisiana—Arkansas:** The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

**New Mexico:** The State of New Mexico.

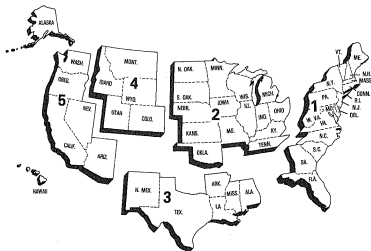
## PAD District IV

**Rocky Mountain:** The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

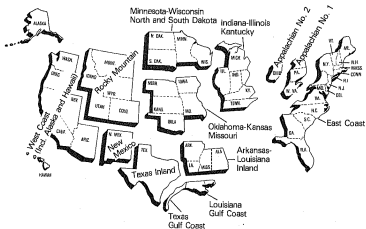
## PAD District V

**West Coast:** The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

## Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

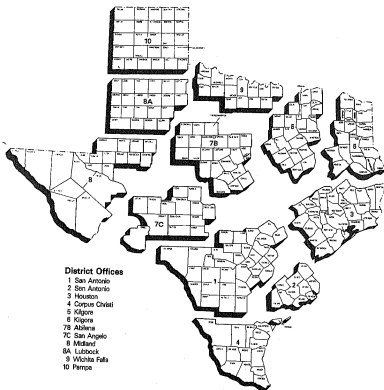


## Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



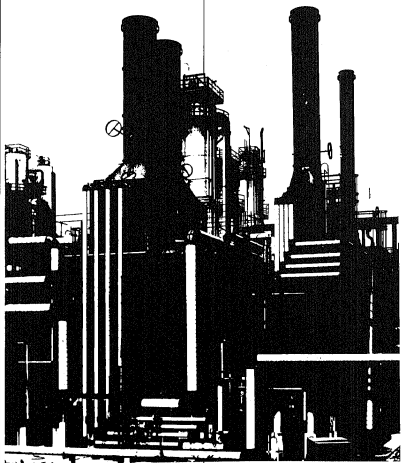
# District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas

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## **Explanatory Notes**





## Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

### Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

### Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

#### Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

#### Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

**EIA-800:** Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

**EIA-801:** Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

**EIA-802:** Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

**EIA-803:** Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 65.

**EIA-804:** Based on the ERA-80 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

**EIA-805:** Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

### Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

### Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Teletax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

### Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month ( $M_1$ ) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month ( $M_s$ ). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week ( $W_s$ ). The answer,  $W_1$ , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_1 = \frac{M_1}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly Imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

### Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

## Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

### Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems



were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

### Respondent Frame

**EIA-810:** All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

**EIA-811:** All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

**EIA-812:** All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

**EIA-813:** All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all storers of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

**EIA-815:** All licensed Importers and Importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

**EIA-816:** All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

**EIA-817:** All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

**ERA-60:** All licensed Importers and Importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

### Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

### Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

### Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 88 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

### **Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data**

#### **Background**

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

#### **Import Statistics (IM-145)**

##### **Coverage**

The Import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

#### **Source of Import Information**

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

#### **Country and Area of Origin**

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

#### **Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)**

##### **Coverage**

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

#### **Source of Export Information**

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

## Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

## Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

**Field Production** is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

**Refinery Production** of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

**Imports** of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-80, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-80 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oil withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-80 reporting system.

**Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)** is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

**Unaccounted-for Crude Oil** is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

## Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

#### Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

**Crude Oil Losses** is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

**Refinery inputs** of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

**Exports of crude oil and petroleum products** are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

**Product supplied** for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

**Products supplied** indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

**Product supplied for crude oil** is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

#### Note 5: Stocks

**Primary stocks of crude oil** are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-818, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

#### Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on January 1 and July 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1990. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

## Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

## Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

## Note 9: Notes on Tables

**Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 2.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

**Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutene. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

#### **Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance**

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.





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